

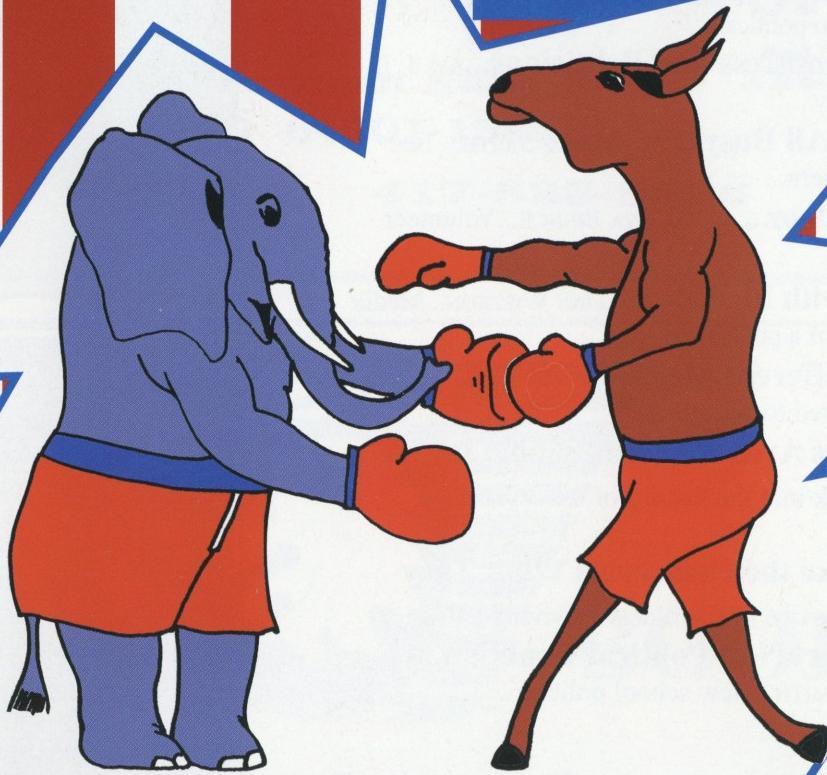
Crossroads

Missouri Southern State College

THE MAGAZINE

August 1996 Vol 4 Issue 1

POLITICS



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RUMBLE

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STUDENT CENTER



EDITOR'S NOTE

Dear Readers,

Welcome back everyone. I especially want to welcome all of the new students to our campus. I hope you will enjoy it here at Southern.

Politics, to us, seemed to be an appropriate topic for this issue of Crossroads: The Magazine because of the national election coming up in November. Politics is also something people need to participate in. Some may think their vote does not count, but this is not so-it counts! You have a say with what goes on in our country.

Direct any comments or inquiries concerning the magazine to me c/o Crossroads. If I can ever be of any help, just give me a call at 625-9596.

Have a great 96-97 school year.

Craig A. Beffa
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Special
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Cover art by Andre Smith

Southern

Focus



HUSTLE

BY ANDRE SMITH

When the Four State Football Camp began eight years ago, its purpose was to surround young athletes with an intense, hard working atmosphere and that's what it's been doing. Close to 300 campers came to Missouri Southern on June 9, to participate in the eighth annual Four State Football Camp.

Southern football coaches, players, and area high school coaches taught fundamentals for all positions, which one camper said was a plus.

"The camp is for backs and linemen both," said Phil Goforth of Butler, Mo. "Most football camps are only for skilled positions (QB, RB, TE, WR, LB, CB, S, P, K).

In past years as well as this year the camp motto was HUSTLE, a motto that staff members expect campers to live up to.

"We're not a prima donna camp," said Coach Jon Lantz, camp director. "We ask more out of these kids in three days than they're asked of in their daily lives."

Resident campers, who stayed in Blaine Hall, enjoyed an 8 a.m. breakfast furnished by the MSSC food service.

At 9 a.m. resident and day campers came together for roll call and talk. At the conclusion of the roll call coaches take the campers for a two hour practice session. The day then continued with the 7-on-7 team tournament, which all campers looked forward to.

After team competition, everyone took an hour lunch break, and had an hour of free time. The campers and staff then gathered once again for roll call, coaches talk, practice sessions, and team competition before breaking for dinner at 5 p.m..

Once dinner was over campers could swim, weight train, or continue in the 7-on-7 tournament.

A 10:15 curfew was strictly enforced so campers could get sufficient rest. Southern offensive linemen Travis Rhatigan, who was in charge of the junior high campers said it was hard.

"They stay pretty loud from all the excitement," he said. "Once you tell them to quiet down a couple of times, they listen."

Lantz was pleased with the overall behavior of the campers and said they were one of the better groups they have had.

HUT-HUT HIKE: Southern coaches and players taught the fundamentals of football.

With Southern football players Rhatigan, Matt Lock, Justin Taylor, Carnell Matthews, Brad Cornelisen, and Richard Jordan serving as staff members, it was harder for the campers to act up.

Taylor, who gave a speech on overachieving during coaches talk, enjoyed teaching campers.

"I was always told as a young athlete not to settle for anything less than the best," he said.

Lock added that he also had a good time with the campers.

"I'm glad I got the chance to show them things that were taught to me," he said.

Matthews and Jordan said they would like to run a football camp someday.

"They kept a good attitude all week," said Matthews. "I know they left knowing more than when they came in."

Perhaps one of the best moments came after the camp was over when Lantz received a letter from one of the high school coaches on the staff. His letter included a quote from a camper which said "Four State Football Camp was better than the Neil Smith camp in Kansas City."

The letter went on to say that his players liked the way the coaches cared about the campers and how they explained why techniques are used.

Lantz said the football camp is positive for the school as well as the football program.

"One day these kids will have to make a decision on where to go to school," he said. "Our camp could be the thing that helps them decide." □



PHOTO BY SHANDY MCBRIDE



BY
DEBORAH
SOLOMON

SPANISH VILLAGE

If you happened to be on campus June 16-22 you may have been greeted with "Hola" or overheard a conversation between several children in a different language. Southern's first language camp was held with twenty-six area youth between the ages of 10 and 13, eleven counselors, six teachers, and a Dean.

"We asked several area local businesses to sponsor a child, and that really helped," said Erik Bitterbaum, vice president of academic affairs. "The scholarships were based on need, we didn't want a child to be denied the opportunity to come to the camp because they couldn't afford it."

The language chosen was Spanish, for several different reasons.

"After English, Spanish is the second most spoken language in this country and in the local area. We have a lot of people who speak Spanish as a first or second language," Bitterbaum said. "We also have a Spanish major, allowing us to have access to students who could be counselors."

Students spent the week in the College dorms with classes, refreshments, and activities in Webster Hall. Ameri-Serve prepared three meals a day as well as the snacks. Campers also spent time swimming and playing outdoors.

The idea of a Language Village came from the Concordia Language Camp in Minnesota. There, camps last two weeks and are in total seclusion. However, being on a College campus did not take away from the camp said Penny Hagedorn, Dean of the camp.

"We have to learn to work within our own environment," she said, "we took Concordia's pro-

gram and fixed it for our own situation."

Students were sent passports to be filled out upon arrival at the camp and were treated as though they were entering a different country.

"The campers went through customs when they arrived, we stamped their passports, and confiscated contraband," said Hagedorn.

"We took anything away that the kids could use to pull pranks," said counselor Catalina Velarde, 16, of Joplin. "One even had a three foot Super Soaker."

After entering the village, students were immersed in a variety of activities that would teach them about the Spanish culture.

"When we first got here, the counselors were all speaking Spanish and we couldn't understand anything," said 10 year old camper Antonia Johns, from Carl Junction. "By the end of the first day, we could understand some of the things they were saying, it was neat."

Students attended three classes a day which included lessons on Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Spain.

"I thought they would teach us Spanish with activities, but they gave us classes," said 10 year old Pablo Rios of Joplin. "I liked the classes as much or more than the activities."

Kayleigh Daugherty, 11, from Joplin said one thing she learned from the classes surprised her, "I didn't know that every Spanish speaking country

"We stamped their passports and confiscated contraband"

—Penny Hagedorn, Dean



PHOTO BY DEBORAH SOLOMON

DANCE WITH ME: Students of the Spanish camp dance to the song *Macarena* by Los Del Rio at the carnival held Friday evening, June 21.

has different words even though they all speak Spanish."

Each class on the six countries being studied, was taught by a different teacher. Lessons were on culture, customs and history, as well as basic vocabulary, the alphabet and numbers.

"The most important thing I learned during the week were the words and vocabulary that we learned in our classes," said ten year old Cooper Hagedorn, of Joplin.

"It is not hard to get the children to speak Spanish, as every lesson and every day goes by

old Ian Nix from Bolivar. They taught us about the culture, but they also let us have a good time,"

"Teaching the campers was an experience all in itself," said Vasquez.

Another learning experience for the campers was using the World Wide Web where they were able to practice the Spanish they had learned to speak with other youth around the world.

"We talked to people who were speaking Spanish on the internet," said Cooper Hagedorn. "We got into the Soccer chat room and talked about soccer in Spanish, we learned about the soc-

"I liked that everyone made speaking Spanish fun!"

—Pablo Rios, 10, camper

they get more into the idea of Spanish, and they are more apt to pay attention and to speak Spanish," said Velarde.

The main idea for the week was repetition of the Spanish vocabulary, to help the kids remember and be familiar with the words.

"Repetition is something we all try to do here," Velarde said. "It helps the kids retain the language. Every day is a series of repetitions, and hopefully they will continue to learn."

Learning also came in the form of songs about different Spanish countries and dancing different ethnic dances.

"The Vazquezs' are such warm wonderful Latins," said Penny Hagedorn. "They were able to get those kids to really dance. It is something the American Culture doesn't have, that passion."

Dr. Juan Vazquez, head of the math department, and his wife Isabel, who was also a teacher at the camp, taught the campers different dances. These dances were performed by the campers at the Carnival held on the last night of the camp.

"The dances were fun to learn," said nine year

cer programs in Spain and Puerto Rico."

Throughout the week campers learned about different Spanish speaking cultures through lessons, songs, dances, crafts, and activities. Whether making pinatas or eating a Spanish meal, the campers were always learning. Some of the activities outside of the classrooms were soccer, swimming, a scavenger hunt, and Spanish movies.

"The Spanish movies were really interesting, it was fun trying to understand what was being said," Johns said.

"One of our objectives was that the students would have fun in a foreign language environment," Hagedorn said. "The students have been more curious than we thought they would be. They want to speak more than they are capable of."

"I think it is good to learn other languages than the one you grew up learning," said Rios. It is fun too. I liked that everyone made speaking Spanish fun. ↗

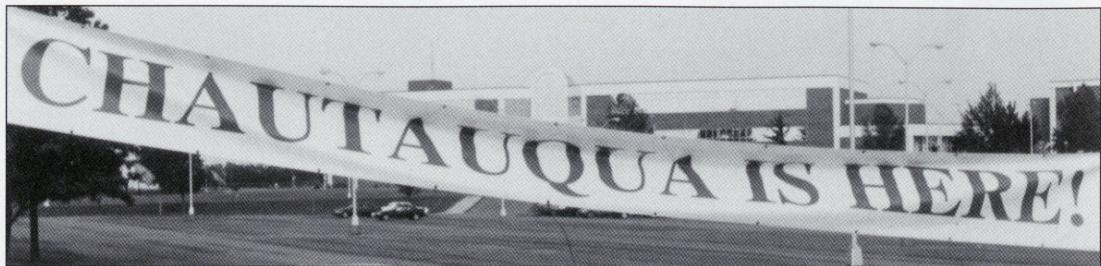


PHOTO BY SHANDY MCBRIDE

Heartland Chautauqua visits Missouri Southern

Each summer, the Missouri Humanities Council and the Illinois Humanities Council recreate the traveling tent show, Heartland Chautauqua (formerly known as Missouri Chautauqua).

It educates while entertaining small towns in the Midwest by bringing to life some of the men and women who helped shape our society. These people include: politician and statesman William Jennings Bryan (1860-1925); pioneer sociologist and civil rights leader W.E.B Du Bois (1868-1963); industrial-philanthropist Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919); women's rights leader Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1919); and Rabbi Isaac Wise (1819-1900).

These people were faced with the same types of social concerns and issues as we are today including: immigration, economic policy, human rights, the role of society and politics.

The Heartland Chautauqua's programs and publications are supported by funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Missouri Humanities Council, and the Illinois Humanities Council.

The host communities in Illinois of Carbondale and Petersberg as well as Missouri, Jasper County and Springfield, each raised \$3,000 in cash donations in addition to contributions of volunteer time, goods and services. ↗



PHOTO BY SHANDY MCBRIDE



PHOTO BY SHANDY MCBRIDE

STATUESQUE: Noel H. Pugach, portrays Rabbi Isaac Wise, poses for the cameras.



PHOTO BY SHANDY MCBRIDE

LET ME TELL YOU SOMETHING: A. Theodore Kachel, who portrays William Jennings Bryan talks to the Chautauqua crowd.



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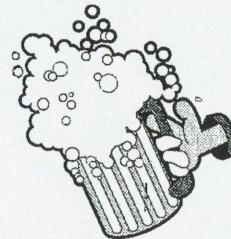
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Southern Theatre:

Break a leg

BY SHANNON POMMERT

Putting a theatre production together can be quite difficult and time consuming. Just ask any director.

In the six to eight week time allowance, a show has to be near perfect. From the sets being built to the lines being learned, it all has to flow together.

"It's a director's goal to create a piece of artwork that was originally envisioned by the playwright," says Jay Fields, head of theatre department.

To take a few notes from theatre appreciation, the audience has to feel drawn into the production. They have to feel as if they are really there.

The "birth" of a production usually begins with a meeting in which the shows are assigned to the directors. The director then researches the show and its background.

"Research usually begins about two months before auditions," said Fields. "There is the library, of course, and simply reading the play."

During research, the director usually forms a

**"What are we gonna give em?"
"Hell!" is the reply**

—Director and Actors



PHOTO BY BRETT DAWSON

concept. He or she envisions what the sets and even what the characters should look like.

The auditions soon arrive. Most productions require only monologues. Other shows, such as musicals, will require not only a monologue, but a song and dance as well.

"I look for something visually correct," Fields said. "Hopefully the visual corresponds with the person's other talents."

Once the characters are cast, rehearsals start. They are usually held at night and go for about three hours. The most typical types of rehearsals are reading, blocking, technical and run throughs.

Reading rehearsals are used to familiarize the cast members with the show. Blocking occurs after the reading rehearsal. Blocking

IT'S THE PITS: The Orchestra band practices before last year's play, *Camelot*.



PHOTO BY BRETT DAWSON

YOUR 'BLOCKING' MY VIEW: Actors work on their blocking before last years play *Camelot*.

is placing the characters in certain places for certain lines. Technical rehearsals are for the backstage crews. Run throughs are held close to opening night. The show is run through without stopping.

Although there are so many different types of rehearsals, each director has another way of rehearsing the actors.

Fields holds speed rehearsals. The show is run through as fast as possible. Lines are said as fast as possible and blocking is literally running.

Exaggeration rehearsals is another one he adds to the schedule. The characters over-exaggerate the lines and blocking. Fields feels that these rehearsals help the actor find the character and makes the show "flow."

"Mentally and physically, I spend about 75% of my time with a show," he says.

Finally, after the weeks of preparation, the show opens.

The cast and crew gather in the green room in a circle. The director always offers the last words of encouragement and as traditions follows the director says "What are we gonna give 'em?"

"Hell!" is the reply. ☺

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•Due to some subject matter several of the plays are not recommended for children under the age of twelve.

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September 18-21, 1996 at 7:30 p.m.

Waiting the Parade

directed by Crista Rainey Waggoner
by John Murrell (student)

Five Women work for the war effort in Calgary while their husbands are overseas. Tragedy and humor interweave as each of the women copes with impingement of war on her daily life.

October 16-19, 1996 at 7:30 p.m.

Ralph Roister Doister

directed by Duane R. Hunt
by Nicholas Udall

Written in the early 1500's this play is recognized as the first truly English language comedy. Two acts of medieval mayhem and rollicking fun. One of the rare opportunities to see this boisterous, slapstick farce performed. Ralph Doister might well have influenced a later playwright's creation of Falstaff.

December 7-8, 1996 at 2:30 p.m. matinee.

The Steadfast Tin Soldier

directed by Tabitha Davison
by Dorothy Holloway (student)

Dramatized from the story by Hans Christian Andersen, a broken tin soldier promises the paper doll that he will not let her be thrown away. He is ambushed, but comes back to free the paper doll from the clutches of the Jack-in-the-Box, steadfast to the end.

—*Children's Theatre*.

January 29-February 1, 1997 at 7:30 p.m.

One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest

directed by Dr. Jay E. Fields
by Dale Wasserman (seating limited and on stage)

Deals the story of a charming rogue who contrives to serve a short sentence in an airy mental institution rather than work in prison. This he learns is a mistake, for not only can his sentence at the institution be indefinite, but he clashes with the head nurse, a fierce martinet.

March 2, 1997 at 2:30 p.m. matinee.

Aesop's Fables

directed by Duane L. Hunt
by James Brock

Four of Aesop's best loved fables, The fox and the Crow, The Hare and the Tortoise, The Donkey in the Lion's Skin, and finally, The Fox and the Sour Grapes, are delightfully created in this interesting approach to storyteller's theatre.

—*Children's Theatre*

April 23-26, 1997, 7:30 p.m.

The Sea Gull

directed by David Hart Waggoner
by Anton Chekov (student adaptation by Jean-Claude van Itallie)

At the estate of a wealthy landowner a group of family and friends spend the languid summer months. The action concerns the interweaving of their lives, romances, intrigues, hopes, and disappointments. The play is an absorbing and compelling tapestry, evocative of real life and real people and ultimately a deep, moving and revealing experience.

BASICALLY



POLITICS

Politics aren't for everybody,

BY J. L. GRIFFIN

When in the course of human events... cultures build government.

As it is with most every major governmental upheaval, politics plays a huge part in the call for change. However, politics is a very general term, used by many to describe just about anything affiliated with elected or appointed officiating.

All too often the general public doesn't really have a clue what effect their decision will have on, not only themselves, but the world around them.

Politics by definition is "the art or science of government." Err go, government plays a large role in the political mood of a country.

In the United States, forefathers of this republic have decided on a democratic form of government, meaning the people allegedly have the power.

Generally, this is thought to be true. After all, it is the people who can force a person from office, by a vote.

It seems to many that around every corner is some form of government or bureaucracy. All towns have councils, trustees, aldermen, or directors. In counties and parishes across the country, smaller groups, often called county commissions preside over that section of land.

In cities, towns, and villages, the usual meeting agenda is full of requests for special zoning permits to build a business in a residential area or vice versa. In the county or parish, tax issues are a big agenda item. However, what goes on at local level (city and county) pales in comparison to what state and national politicians do.

In the U.S. capital Washington, D.C., Congress meets with two houses, almost year-round. The two houses of Congress are called the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Senate contains 100 members, two from each state,

and they serve six year terms. In the House, there are 435 members and states have varying numbers of members based on the population of the state. Missouri has nine House members.

The U.S. government is set up on a system of checks and balances, meaning one branch of government checks on another, thereby balancing the power. Congress is only one branch of government even though it has two houses. It is the legislative branch, and it checks on the executive branch.

The executive branch is essentially the president, vice president, and the cabinet. The president is elected by a vote of the people, and with him, his chosen running mate becomes vice president. The cabinet is a series of appointed positions by the president.

There are 14 cabinet posts, all of the posts are appointed by the president and then go through a screening process by Congress. There have been 42 presidents in the 220 years of the union. There have been 45 vice presidents in that same amount of time. The executive branch checks on the judiciary branch.

The judiciary branch is the third branch of American government. Mainly considered the U.S. Supreme Court the judiciary branch checks on Congress. The Supreme Court contains nine judges who are appointed by the president and serve life-long terms, if passed by a screening process in the Senate.

Eight of the judges are associate justices and one is called the chief justice. In the history of the Supreme Court there have been 113 justices who have sat on the highest court in the land. Only 16 have been the chief justice. Also in the judiciary branch are the 13 U.S. courts of appeals. Nearly a hundred district courts, at least one in each state, are also part of the judiciary branch. There are three U.S. territorial district courts, a U.S. court of international trade, a U.S. court of federal

Remember Bill?

Lyrics to "I'm Just A Bill"

Many American children were indoctrinated into the political process by a little ditty titled "I'm Just A Bill." This Schoolhouse Rocks song told the story of how legislation becomes law.

Lyrics by Dave Frishberg
© 1973 American Broadcasting Music, Inc.
ASCAP

BOY: Whew! You sure got to climb a lot of steps to get to the top of this Capitol Building here in Washington. Well, I wonder who that sad little scrap of paper is?

I'm just a bill, yes I'm only a bill. And I'm sittin' here on Capitol Hill. Well, it's a long, long journey to the capital city, it's a long, long wait while I'm sittin' in committee, but I know I'll be a law someday, at least I hope and pray that I will. But today, I am still just a bill.

BOY: Gee, Bill, you certainly have a lot of patience and courage.

BILL: Well I got this far. When I started I wasn't even a bill... I was just an idea. Some folks back home decided they wanted a law passed, so they called their local congressman, and he said, "You're right, there ought to be a law!" Then he sat down, wrote me out, and introduced me to Congress, and I became a bill, and I'll remain a bill until the decide to make me a law.

I'm just a bill, yes I'm only a bill and I got as far as Capitol Hill. Well, now I'm stuck in committee and I'll sit here and wait. While a few key congressmen discuss and debate. Whether they should let me be a law, how hope and pray that they will, but today I am still just a bill.

BOY: Listen to those congressmen arguing! Is all that discussion and debate about you?

BILL: Yeah, I'm one of the lucky ones. Most bills never even get this far. I hope they decide to report on me favorably.

Otherwise I may die.

BOY: Die?

BILL: Yeah, die in committee. Oh, but it looks like I'm gonna live! Now I go to the House of Representatives and they vote on me.

BOY: If they vote yes, what happens?

BILL: Then I go to the Senate and the whole thing starts all over again.

BOY: Oh no!

BILL: Oh yeah!

I'm just a bill, yes I'm only a bill and if they vote for me on Capitol Hill, well then I'm off to the White House where I'll wait in a line with a lot of other bills for the president to sign, and if he signs me, then I'll be a law. How I hope and pray that he will, but today I am still just a bill.

BOY: You mean if the whole Congress says you should be a law, the president can still say no?

BILL: Yes, that's called a veto. If the President vetoes me, I have to go back to the Congress and they vote on me again. But, by that time...

BOY: By that time it's very unlikely that you'll become a law. It's not easy to become a law, is it?

No-But I hope and pray that I will, but today I am still just a bill.

SENATOR: He signed you, Bill. Now you're a law!

BILL: Oh yes!

but they can be

claims, a U.S. tax court, and also a U.S. court of veterans appeals, which are also part of the judiciary branch.

State governments are set up on much the same premise, except instead of president and vice president, states have governors and lieutenant governors. However, in Arizona, Maine, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Oregon, West Virginia, and Wyoming there are no lieutenant governors, instead the second in charge is the secretary of state.

As for the legislative branch almost all of the 50 states have general assemblies made of a House of Representatives and a Senate. Yet, in California, New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin the House is replaced by an Assembly. In Nebraska, the legislative branch is solely a non-partisan group of 49 individuals called senators.

Missouri's statehouse is basically comprised on the same premise as the federal government's, which is, the legislation writes and drafts bills, the two houses debate the bills. If the bill passes through both houses, it goes to the governor, who can either sign it into law, or veto it. In Missouri, the legislation meets from early January until mid May every year.

This being a somewhat complicated issue, the beginning is the best place to start explaining it. The beginning of the whole process starts with a bill, or more correctly many bills. A bill is an idea for a new law. The idea for a bill can either be conceived by a legislator, a constituent (a person whom the legislator represents), a lobbyist (a person who is paid by a corporation or group to inform a legislator about laws), or the executive branch.

A bill begins its journey in either the House or Senate. For the most part, because the House members outnumber the senators 163-34, most bills originate in the House. However, sometimes identical bills will be introduced in both houses in order to get at least one of them through the process quickly.

If the bill starts in the Senate it must go through a strenuous process of screening even before being considered by the House. It is first introduced during session and is then ordered to be printed. It is then read a second time during session and then referred to one of the Senate's 22 committees.

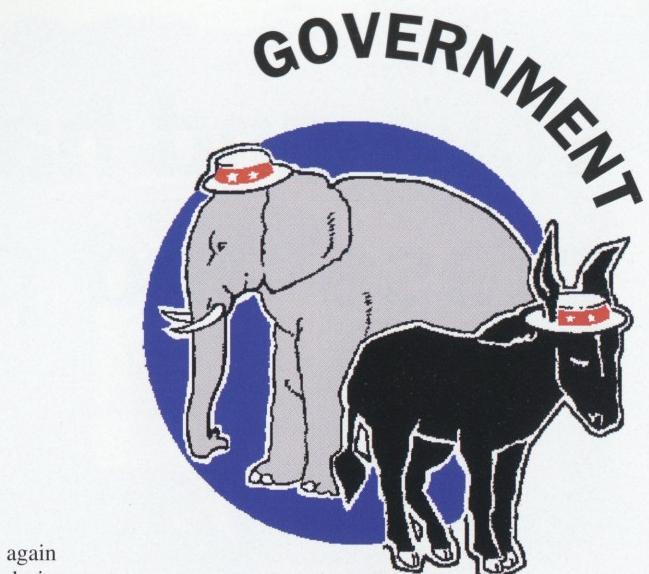
A committee is a group of senators lead by one senator who is deemed the committee chair. The committee chair is almost always from the majority party. The Democrats and Republicans are the only two parties represented in the Missouri legislature, the Democrats rule both houses. Both houses are thus presided over by a key Democrat. In the House the highest position is the Speaker of the House and in the Senate the top position is the President Pro-Tem. The lieutenant governor is the president of the Senate, but only makes appearances for ceremony or to break a tie vote in the Senate.

After the bill has been sent to committee, the committee holds a hearing about the bill, where those for and against the bill are heard. The committee can then amend the bill to state new language or take out language it didn't like.

The amendment process is usually a very partisan plan.

The committee can either vote to pass it out of committee and back to the Senate for a third reading or it can vote to not pass it out and that pretty much kills the bill. If the committee decides to pass it out, the bill is placed on the perfection calendar. In order to be perfected it has to be decided what calendar it should appear on, the regular calendar or a special "consent" calendar. A consent calendar is reserved for bills which are generally deemed "non-controversial."

After the bill is brought up for perfection it can be amended



again
during
debate in
the perfec-
tion stage. After

being passed out of
perfection, it is ordered printed and perfected, and then goes on
the third reading calendar, which is either the regular or consent
calendar. If it passes a third reading it is sent to the House.

When it is sent to the House it undergoes basically the same treatment. If the bill is passed in the House in the same language as it was passed in the Senate, the bill is signed by the Speaker then sent back to the Senate for the President Pro-Tem's signature. From there it goes to the governor's desk for final approval.

However, if the bill is amended in the House and differs from the Senate version, the Senate can either accept the changes or reject them. If the Senate accepts, it goes through the signing process, if it is rejected, a conference committee is assigned to hammer out the details and problems.

A conference committee is a group from both houses, com-
promised of an equal number of representatives from both bod-
ies.

If the conference committee reaches a compromise, the bill is read again in the compromise form and voted on by both houses. If just one house rejects the compromise the bill goes back to the drawing board.

But, if it passes both houses in compromise form, it is signed by the House and Senate leaders and sent to the governor. The governor then has the option of signing the bill into law or vetoing it. If the bill is vetoed, it is sent back to the house it originated in and is voted on again. If it passes both houses by a two-thirds majority it becomes law.

Keep in mind, the process of bill passage can begin in both houses. If the bill starts in the House it still undergoes the same treatment. As a matter of fact, most bills in the Missouri General Assembly start the process in the House.

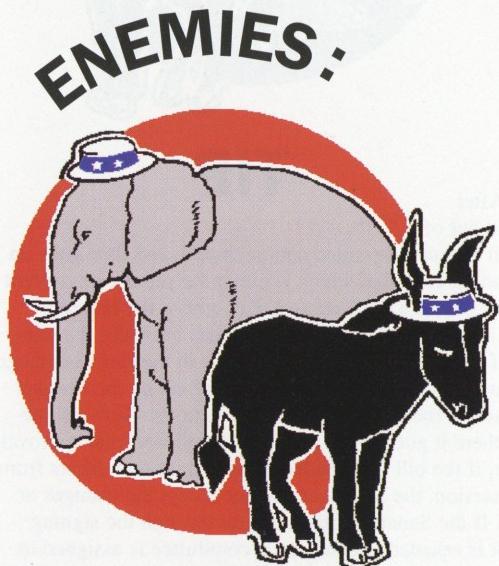
Appropriations bills are special bills when it comes to the governor's signature. An appropriation bill is a bill in which money is planned to be distributed by the state to an institution or department. In an appropriation bill, the governor has the opportunity to line-item veto. A line-item veto is where the governor can strike out language he or she doesn't like, or feels isn't necessary. The governor can only use the line-item veto on appropriations bills.

When a bill becomes law, that is where the judiciary branch comes in. If someone has a problem with a law and finds it unconstitutional, a suit can be filed against the law, and the state supreme court then decides if the law is unconstitutional or not. The fight can go all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

All of this is done on the state and national level, in order to form a more perfect union. ☘

Love and hate between press and politicians

BY J. L. GRIFFIN



A LOVE STORY

No two groups in history have ever had the kind of relationship that American politicians and American journalists share.

This strange, somewhat symbiotic, pairing even often has rival political parties ganging up if the enemy is the press. It seems sometimes the only thing a Republican and a Democrat can agree on is that the press is out to get them.

"There is a natural divide between what the politicians want to say and the facts in many cases," Scott Charton, a reporter for the Associated Press in Jefferson City, said.

Politicians, in many cases, go to great lengths to do what they believe is helping the press and their coverage of the political spectrum.

However, many in the press feel politicians are either trying to avoid them or sending out propaganda. Press releases sent out by politicians are most commonly a one-sided view of an issue. By sending out the release politicians feel they have done their job of communicating with the press, but most often the press needs more information on the subject.

The roots of the animosity can be traced to the White House powered by Richard Nixon. Nixon was never a fan of the press, and vice versa. Ever since his days in Congress, Nixon had enjoyed a strained relationship with the press.

However, even before the days of Nixon, the White House had held offices for many journalists who were deemed the White House Press Corps. This group of writers were usually senior political writers for major daily papers across the nation.

When Nixon came along, he brought with him not only the standard press office, but also the new office of communications. The difference being the press office was supposed to apprise the press corps of any of Nixon's major movements and report back to Nixon about what occurred. The communications office was almost meant to be the secretarial pool for the journalists. The hope was that strong ties would develop between the communications office and the journalists, leaving more time for the press secretary to work with the president instead of the press.

When the Watergate Hotel break-in occurred, it wasn't anyone inside the White House Press Corps who broke the story, it was two lowly city desk writers at the Washington Post named Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein. In the aftermath of Watergate, many political and journalism pundits looked back and wondered why with all the access the White House Press Corps had to information, they didn't get the story.

Many believe it was because they were afraid of being locked out of future happenings or a hundred other less culpable reasons, but ultimately Watergate changed the relationship between the press and politicians forever.

Dubbed the "liberal media" in recent years, it is true that most journalists are Democrats, while the majority of publishers and other newspaper executives are Republicans.

Tim Crouse once observed in his book about journalists covering the 1972 presidential campaign, *The Boys on the Bus*, the journalists were more aggressive in their questioning of a Democratic candidate because they felt a kinship. But while questioning a Republican candidate they are likely to be much more guarded in what they say in fear of seeming like they've lost their objectivity.

Before Nixon there was only the press secretary, but after Nixon, every presidency had an office of communications. The press began to rely heavily on this new source.

"In its purest form, a press secretary writes press releases and deals with the media itself," John Robinson, Missouri Lt. Gov. Roger Wilson's communications director, said.

Robinson and Charton both agree that tension does exist between politicians and the press, but not a whole lot can ever change that.

As with any job, many political writers find themselves in slumps. They often feel they are just spewing out the politicians propaganda and not doing their job. This leads to cynicism. Much of the political press falls victim to cynicism.

"I think you should always be skeptical," Charton said, "but skeptical doesn't mean cynical."

Even the legislative branches have to get their messages out. In Missouri's statehouse there is an office of communications for both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Mark Hughes is in charge of the Senate Communications. He believes his job is merely helping the press with their coverage of the Senate. However, with a Democrat controlled Senate, one is more apt to find Democrat friendly information coming from the office. Hughes said the office is non-partisan, but the president of the Senate is figuratively his boss. The president is a Democrat and therefore it seems the Democrats control the office.

"I'm not a spokesman for anyone here," Hughes said. "My job is to help the press corps."

Nothing it seems will ever change the feelings between the press and politicians, but at least the public will know it's a constant.

WATERGATE IRAN-CONTRA DONNA RICE BIMBO ERUPTIONS

MUDSLINGING

TRICKY DICK IT'S THE ECONOMY STUPID LIBERAL REAGANOMICS

AMERICAN

GENNIFER FLOWERS BILLY CARTER PENTAGON PAPERS

STYLE

SLICK WILLIE CANUCK LETTER TAX MAN WILLIE HORTON

Campaigns prey on the bad news about the other camp, of course

BY DAN WISZKON

The mudslinging that usually occurs between two political candidates around election time can be intense. But does it really have a place in American politics?

Thomas Simpson, assistant professor of political science, said that negative campaigning is not a new deal. He believes it's the nature of our political system.

"Negative campaigning has been around since day one when George Washington and John Adams ran against each other in the first presidential election," Simpson said. "There are some misconceptions about its purpose, but it works."

There is some debate as to why politicians include name-calling and character bashing in their campaigns. Simpson says it is used to humiliate your opponent while building yourself up. But Dr. Donald Youst, assistant professor of political science, is convinced that this kind of campaigning is designed to tell your opponent's supporters that he's not worth voting for.

"The main aim is to make your opponent's voters stay home and not vote," Youst said. "But it's clearly part of a campaign strategy that gets people elected."

Most of the negative campaigning appears during speeches. Public speaking is not only the least expensive device for politicians, but it reaches an immediate audience and newspaper as well.

Because the competition for public attention is intense when running for high office, the media tends to emphasize the sensational rather than the significant. And that's when the mudslinging makes headlines.

"It's a standard practice today," Youst said.

"Historically, it used to come later in the campaign as a last resort, but today it starts from day one."

Youst pointed out that negative campaigning can backfire at certain times. An example of this happened during the New Hampshire primary when Steve Forbes went after Republican frontrunner Bob Dole.

"It didn't help Forbes because it's more effective in one on one races or in the general election," Youst stated. "It can turn people off from you when there's more choices."

Opponent bashing isn't just limited to federal politicians either. Everyone can remember the war of words and hateful television commercials that circulated

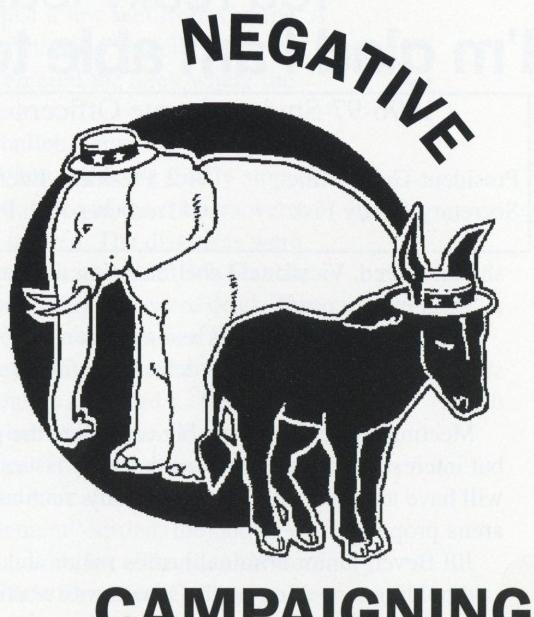
between Roy Blunt and William Webster in Missouri's race for governor in 1992.

While some politicians embrace negative campaigning as an art form to getting elected, others see it as a disgrace. Missouri Representative Gary Marble of Neosho believes that attacking the opposition only shows people the lack of ability to run a campaign on your own credentials.

"If you have to destroy someone else in order to win, you've missed the whole point of being in politics," Marble said. "If my education, background, and family support isn't enough on its own, then I don't deserve to be here."

Marble said he won his election for state representative on his own merit and that exploiting another candidate's weakness through verbal assaults wasn't an option.

"I've never said anything negative about anyone I ran against," he said. "It destroys merit in my personal opinion. It's absolutely not necessary or ethical." □



Student senate keeps all busy

BY ANDRE SMITH

Have you ever wondered what the Student Senate was all about, what was decided or what went on at a meeting?

The Student Senate is the voice of Missouri Southern students.

The senators discuss the needs and wants of students and help make decisions that effect students, as well. Senators are encouraged to be active in campus activities, organizations and athletics.

Those who desire to become part of the senate must have a 2.5 GPA and be enrolled in at least 12 credit hours. Senators are elected by the student body through ballots. Nine students are elected from each class.

Student senators meet with the senate president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, parliamentarian and advisor.

Meetings are held on Wednesday evenings and usually last one hour, depending on which issues are on the weekly agenda.

Many students at Southern say that the student senate does not help students. One student, who wished to remain anonymous, said no one wants to be in the senate.

Tori Vicsik, freshman music major and senator, said

**"You really learn a lot as a student senator
I'm glad I am able to defend my fellow students."**

1996-97 Student Senate Officers

President-Grant Miller
Secretary-Sandy Fisk

Vice President-Eden Aber
Treasurer-Josh Phillips

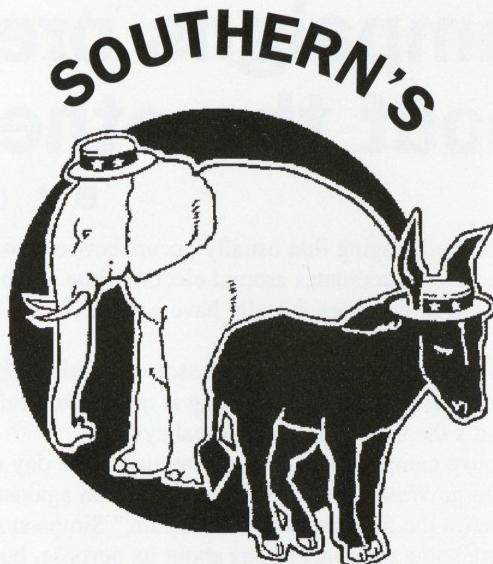
she disagreed. Vicsik said she felt being a senator was a "great experience."

"You really learn a lot as a student senator," she said. "I'm glad I am able to defend my fellow students."

Meetings have not drawn big crowds in the past, but interest has increases when there are issues that will have an affect on the student body, such as the arena proposal.

Jill Bever, junior criminal justice major and senator, said holding a position on the senate was worthwhile because "you always know what is going on."

"It's good to have a say in what goes on around



ROLE

campus," she said. "We (the students) can decide what we think is best for us."

Although the senate is a student governing body, they also work together with the Faculty Senate. Two

**—TORI VICSIK,
MSSC STUDENT SENATOR**

students are appointed to sit on faculty committees, such as: Library, Admissions, Academic Policies, Athletics, Scholarship Aid, Special Events, Student Conduct and Student Affairs.

Doug Carnahan, dean of student services and senate adviser, said having students on these committees gives students the chance to vote on such things as the issuing of awards, classes that are taught, academic standards and planned activities.

"Students at Southern have a big say in certain issues of the school," he said. "Letting them vote on important issues sends the message that their opinions count for something." ↗

GETTING *a foot in the* DOOR

Volunteer stint leads to new job

BY TONYA PRINCE

Volunteering for anything or anyone can be quite a job. For Alan J. Albright, a field representative and 1994 graduate of Missouri Southern, volunteering led him down the road to the job he now holds. When dealing in politics and political campaigning you are dealing with volunteers. Albright began his trek up the career ladder when in 1992, as a sophomore, when he met Sen. Marvin Singleton (R-Seneca).

After this he remembers going to a National Convention, coming back to a picnic

for everybody, and then later on going on a caravan with Kit Bond.

After becoming a volunteer in 1992 Albright became active in the College Republicans at Southern.

One class at Southern he thoroughly enjoyed was political parties and political elections. This was a class he got really involved in.

"I felt very good about education at Southern," Albright said.

According to Albright campaigning is a lot of fun but you cannot do it without volunteers.

"The name of the game is public relations," he said. "The more people you get out and meet the more you get a feel for what the citizen wants."

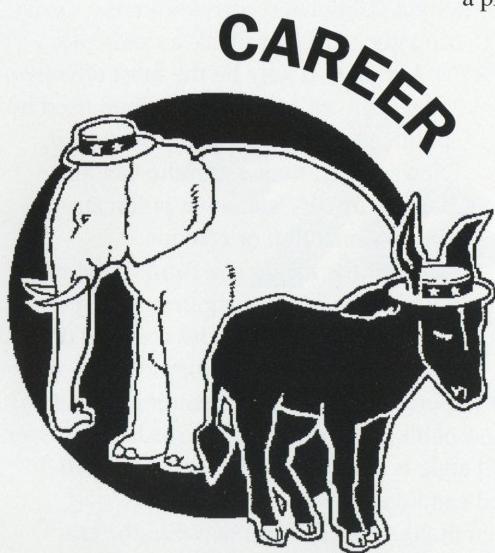
Volunteers are very important. They do phone banking, yard signs, man campaign headquarters, and numerous other tasks.

"You get someone you believe in and you go out and work your tail off," Albright said. "The more you get out and meet the more you get a feel for what the citizens want."

Albright had his current job he holds now before he graduated. Now he is a field representative for the 32nd district. To some extent he runs Singleton's district office. This office serves Jasper, Newton, and McDonald Counties.

He does constituent work, takes problems and works with Jefferson City to solve it, but his first duty is to represent the Senator.

"To be in politics you have to be good with people and be honest," he said. ↗



OPPORTUNITIES

Local politicians deal with media

BY D A N W I S Z K O N

According to politicians, cooperating with the media is a very important part of their duties as public servants.

Local politicians in southwest Missouri rely mostly on small community newspapers in their district for publicity and progress reports.

Gary Marble, state representative from District 130 (Neosho), says the media is the main vehicle politicians use to get information back to the people of Missouri. He said all of the state legislators try their best to make themselves available for a reporter's questions.

"The media, especially the newspapers in my district (Neosho), is key in letting people know what I'm doing in Jefferson City," Marble said. "When I ran for this office, I was very pleased about how objective the newspapers were in my area toward the candidates. From then on, I've developed a mutual respect with them."

Marble sees the press and television networks as a tool which local politicians must use in order to get their message out to the public while in session. He also stressed the importance of good public relations with the media.

"As a state representative, I am always in the media eye," he said. "You have to be careful about what you say because everything is public record."

But how important is dealing with the media in the race for president?

"Media coverage is critical," said Thomas Simpson, assistant professor of political science. "It's as simple as that. Americans live in a visual age where looks over content sells the product. These candidates (Bill Clinton and Bob Dole) are frank about the television exposure they need."

Because people like to see and hear the person they may be casting their vote for, campaign strategists spend most of their time analyzing demographics of the viewing public.

Television has become sort of a surrogate campaign worker over the years. Its ability to reach large numbers of voters can help convey a candidates image, style, and ideas to the public in a short amount of time.

Ever since World War II, television has been successful at attracting and holding audiences. It can't help influencing opinion. The cost of television advertising is already expensive and rising. Simpson estimates that candidates running for high office (especially president) spend over half of their campaign budget on television advertising alone. And with 95 percent of Americans homes

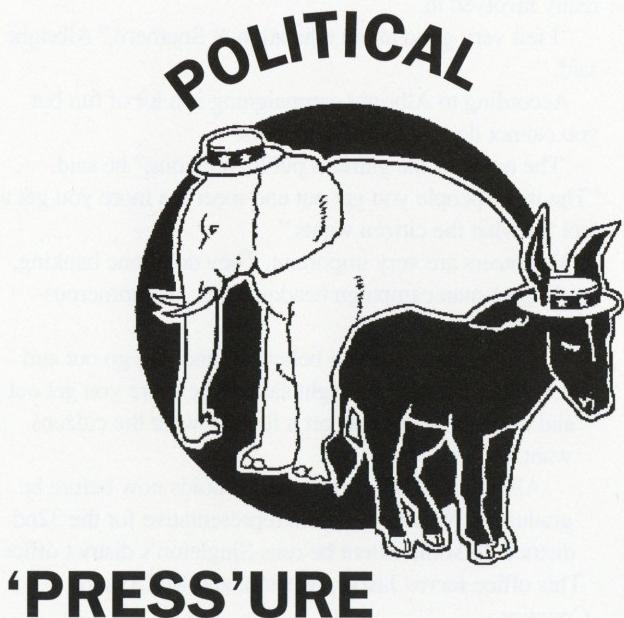
having at least one television set, it's easy to see why.

At the national level, the amount of publicity a politician receives from the media can either make or break a candidate.

Although it may be the most effective, television isn't the only medium used by politicians to help get their name out. Newspapers, mail and radio can also help a virtually unknown politician capture a nomination or election.

Use of the media is a form of the new political style of campaigning. Whereas the old style of speeches, handshakes and door to door activities are still being used, the new style requires a greater understanding of technology and public relations with the media. However, the old style is very important for the underfinanced candidates.

Even though the methods between the two styles differ, the objectives of both remain the same: to get elected. ↗



Fairy tales take on different meaning

BY JOETTA WIGGER

Granny isn't eaten, the three little pigs don't cook the big bad wolf, and the wicked witch doesn't scratch out the eyes of the prince after he climbs up the tower by way of Rapunzel's hair. Hmmmm. Fairy tales aren't told like they used to be.

It seems as though being politically correct is the "in" thing these days. Not only has political correctness affected words we use, it has found its way into the popular fairy tales told to children for centuries.

Recently published was a book called Politically Correct Bedtime Stories written by James Finn Garner. In an article published in the Toronto Star, Garner said he was disturbed by the increase of language adjustment.

It got me kind of incensed when people started re-writing Little Red Riding Hood so that nobody gets killed and Granny doesn't get eaten or anything," Garner said. "Some libraries have actually banned Hansel and Gretel because it's considered too violent."

Millions of people in the United States seem to agree. Hugely popular, this book was on the best seller lists for more than a year. By changing the words and the story lines of these famous fairy tales, Garner makes fun of the way political correctness has invaded every aspect of Americans' lives.

Instead of taking cookies to her grandmother, Little Red Riding Hood takes fresh fruit and mineral water. The Emperor isn't naked, he is "merely endorsing a clothing-optional lifestyle." Snow

White was not beautiful but "not at all unpleasing to look at."

Missouri Southern students who have read the book enjoyed the satiric approach Garner applied to the stories.

"The book is funny," said Nathan Niehaus, a freshman secondary education major. "It shows that people can go too far with being politically correct."

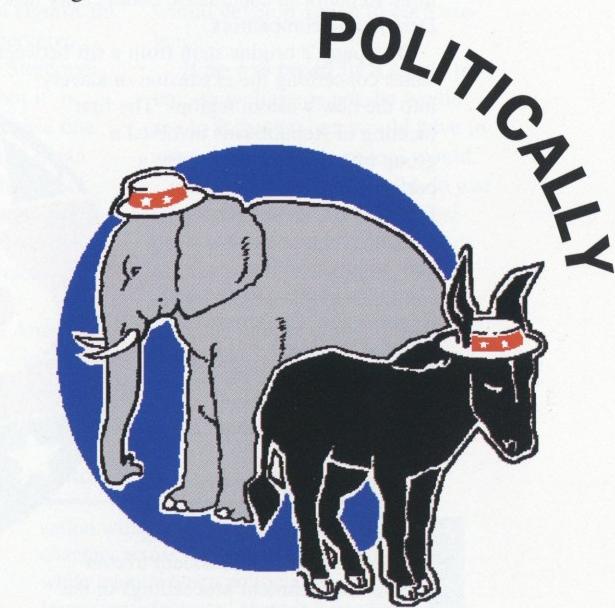
I found the book to be a complete riot," said Janelle Burns, a senior political science major. "I always make fun of how extreme being politically correct has become. A friend and I are both short. I'm 5'2" and she's about 5'4". We are not short-we're vertically challenged. People aren't tall-they're vertically enhanced. We'll go all day making fun of politically correct terms.

With the success of this and the sequels, is political correctness becoming a big joke?

There's a place for everything," said Burns. We do need to make sure we are sensitive to people's feelings, but it seems as though we've taken it so far, it's amusing." ↗

PC Selections

- Women-Womyn
- Woman-Womman
- Woodchopper-Log-fuel technician
- Untalented designer-Decorum-impaired
- Poor-Economically disadvantaged
- Short-Differently statured, vertically challenged
- Mean-Kindness-impaired
- Beautiful-Greater-than-average physical attractiveness
- Fairy godmother-Individual duty proxy
- Baby girl-Prewomman



Republicans grasp this area

B Y J. L.

When it came time to inaugurate the first Republican president, the party did so in grand fashion.

By happenstance, the first Republican president would be one of the most prolific chief executives to call the White House home. The president was Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln was the first, and George Bush was the last. In between the two came more than 80 years of Republican reign of the United States. Most notably was the domination of the 1980s by both Bush and Ronald Reagan, who is attributed with molding the Republican party into what it is today.

Misleading as it may be, the Republican party refers to itself as the "Grand Old Party" or GOP. However, of the two major political parties in America, the Republicans are the youngest by 14 years. The Republicans use the elephant for a mascot. It is generally easier to find Republicans in the northern U.S., while the Democrats have a stronghold in the south.

Most of Missouri is represented in the U.S. House of Representatives by Democrats, but in the Senate, both Missouri senators, Kit Bond and John Ashcroft, are Republicans.

The congressional district that holds most of southwest Missouri has been in the hands of Republicans for over 35 years. While many congressional districts in Missouri swing back and forth from Republican to Democrat. The 7th Congressional District, which includes Joplin, Springfield and Branson, is a Republican stronghold. So much so, that no serious Democratic candidate is up for election this fall, but state political pundits say at least three Republican candidates could easily beat any of the Democratic competitors.

The party's origins stem from a rift between states concerning the expansion of slavery into the new western regions. The first meeting of Republicans involved a group of politicians who were a part of either the abolitionist Free Soilers, Democrats or Whigs. Whigs were the other major party besides Democrats before there were Republicans. The group adopted the name Republican July 6, 1854, claiming to be political descendants of Thomas Jefferson.

After Lincoln's assassination, his vice president Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, took over and became the first president to ever endure impeachment proceedings in the U.S. House of Representatives. After being tried in the Senate and acquitted by only one vote, Johnson served out the rest of Lincoln's term. Johnson would be succeeded by Civil War hero Ulysses S. Grant, a Republican. This would mark the beginning of one of the longest streaks of Republican presidents in the history of

the country. Starting with Grant in 1869, Republicans would rule the presidency for the next 16 years. Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur would hold office during those years. From 1897 to 1913, the 16 year feat would be repeated again when William McKinley took office and was followed by Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft.

Of the faces on Mt. Rushmore in South Dakota, two are of Republicans (Roosevelt and Lincoln) and Thomas Jefferson, whose ideals were the basis of the Republican party's foundation, is also carved in stone.

If one was to go about quizzing the nation's citizens about the Republican party, and its presidential past, most would probably say the names Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan.

Nixon is likely the most notorious president to hold the office. He was the only president to ever resign, simply because he almost became the second president to endure impeachment proceedings. Nixon, a Californian, started his political career in the House of Representatives. He gained prominence during the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings, which was a committee to oversee allegations that many prominent Americans were communists. His stubbornness concerning the testimony of Alger Hiss during the hearings resulted in Hiss' perjury conviction. Hiss was a friend of the press, and many in the press believed Nixon was going after Hiss simply for his political advancement. Hiss, it turned out, did indeed have communist ties and was convicted of perjury by the committee. Because of Hiss' relationship with the press, Nixon's relationship with them was strained thereby beginning the most tumultuous association any president has had with the press.

Nixon ascended to the Senate in 1950, and was picked by Dwight D. Eisenhower to be his running mate in the 1952 presidential campaign. A landslide election put Eisenhower and Nixon in the White House. Another huge victory in 1956 kept them there.

In 1960, Nixon ran against Sen. John F. Kennedy, a Democrat from Massachusetts,

for president. Nixon was defeated in the closest election in history. The final vote was 34,227,096 for Kennedy and 34,108,546 for Nixon. This defeat only hardened

Nixon more, and an attempt to run for governor of California in 1962 that went unaccomplished, pushed Nixon to the edge. After the gubernatorial defeat

Nixon's press conference concession included a vow to quit politics forever. He told the assembled press they'd be sorry

because of his loss, they wouldn't have him "to kick around anymore."

The concession speech was one of three infamous Nixon speeches. The first was a televised speech concerning improper campaign financing during the 1952 presi-



with stronghold for 35 years

GRiffin

dential election. Commonly referred to as the "Checkers Speech," Nixon told an enormous TV audience that if accepting a cocker spaniel, named Checkers, as a gift was improper, then he was guilty. The speech boosted Nixon's approval rating, he was on the verge of being dumped from the 1952 Republican ticket. The Checkers Speech made him the Republican golden boy.

However, Nixon couldn't keep his promise to stay out of the political arena, and found himself in another presidential campaign in 1968. Nixon beat Democrat candidate Hubert H. Humphrey almost as narrowly as Kennedy beat him in 1960. However, the popular vote was a lot closer than the electoral college vote. Nixon received 301 electoral votes while Humphrey received 191.

Yet, it would be the strained relationship with the press that would arguably do Nixon in. The break-in and subsequent cover-up of the Watergate Hotel affair by the Nixon White House in 1972 led to Nixon's resignation. After years of denying he knew anything about the break-in, a House committee found enough evidence from witnesses to begin impeachment proceedings. Before they could start, Nixon resigned giving his third infamous speech, proclaiming he "was not a crook."

If Nixon was on one end of the Republican spectrum, Reagan would be on the other.

Reagan was dubbed the "Great Communicator." His relationship with the press was always much more cordial than Nixon's. Reagan is a former actor, and was always more comfortable in front of TV cameras than his opposition.

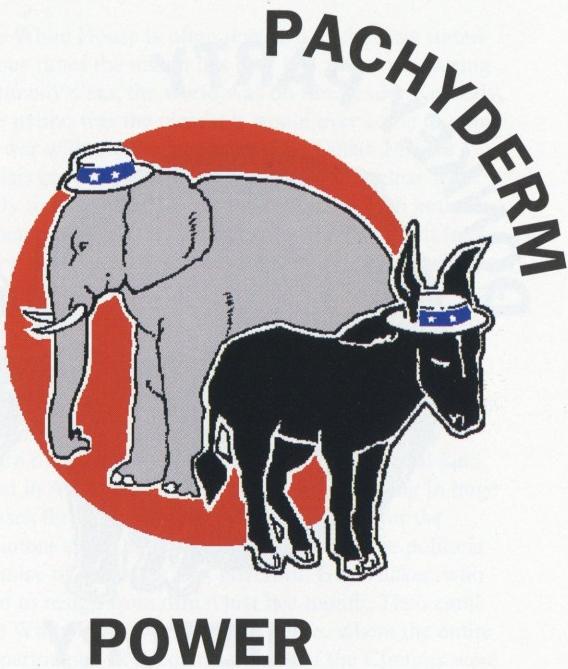
Reagan was the governor of California from 1966 to 1974 before running for president in 1976. He was edged out of the Republican nomination by President Gerald Ford, but still maintained an incredible following.

His candidacy in 1980 swept much of the nation into a frenzy. Ford had lost the White House to Democrat Jimmy Carter, and things had not gone well under Carter. The nations vote gave Reagan enough votes to cause an amazing sweep. Nearly eight million popular votes separated Carter from Reagan. In the electoral college vote, Reagan received 489 while Carter got 49. However, Reagan's first win was not even close to the landslide that got Reagan a second term. Against former Carter vice president Walter Mondale, Reagan received over 54 million popular votes — Mondale had less than 38 million. Mondale received 13 electoral college votes, the least since Franklin Roosevelt beat Alfred Landon, who received eight electoral votes.

It was because of Roosevelt's popularity that Amendment 22 to the U.S. Constitution was ratified. The Amendment stated no president could hold the office for more than two terms. In the sixth year of Reagan's reign serious discussion emerged concerning repealing the amendment. Reagan could have easily walked out of the White House with the highest approval rating of any exiting president, except like Nixon, Reagan ran into secret operations problems.

The Iran-Contra Affair caught Reagan in a web of deceit that had money made by the CIA from weapons sales to Iran going to Nicaraguan rebels, the Contras. The covert operation made White House scapegoat Lt. Col. Oliver North into a national hero.

Ultimately, like Ford did with Nixon, Reagan's successor,



Bush, pardoned him for any crimes he may have committed.

The Reagan-Bush era is largely attributed with shaping the Republican agenda now. Largely a conservative body, the Republican agenda claims to be for lower taxes, less federal government, family values and they are generally against abortion.

Time spent by Republicans in the White House is almost comparable to the Democrats, but when it comes to controlling Congress in Washington, D.C., the Republicans are far behind in that count. It wasn't until 1996 that both houses of Congress were controlled by Republicans since the 1940s.

The Republican sweep into Congress in 1994 brought in many young Republicans, who are considered to be very conservative. They proved to be a very powerful coalition, forming the Contract With America, the movement swung many into office. After naming Georgia Rep. Newt Gingrich into the Speaker's chair, the young GOP then named Mississippi Sen. Trent Lott Majority Leader of that body after Bob Dole stepped away from the Senate to focus on his bid for the presidency this year.

Unlike the U.S. Capitol Building, Missouri's capital city is not run by Republicans.

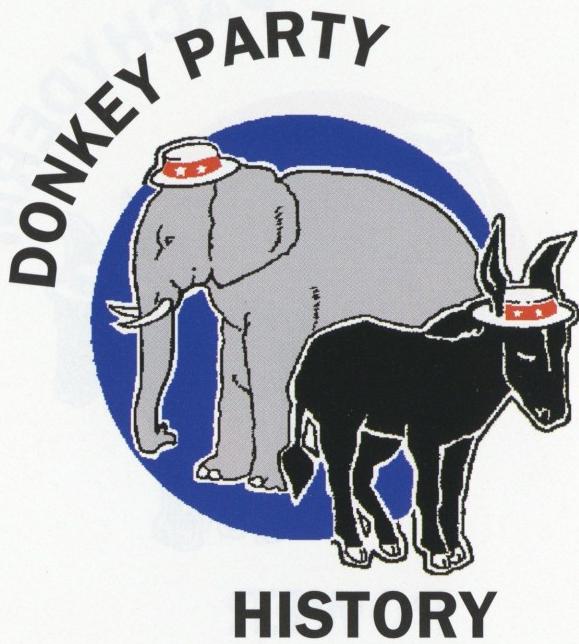
The last Republican senator to hold the state Senate presidency was in 1949, it was Sen. M.C. Mathes. In the Senate there are 19 Democrats and 15 Republicans.

In the state House of Representatives the Democrats have controlled the body for years. However, recently the number gap between Democrats and Republicans has been closing. Only 11 seats separate the two parties. Of the 163 representatives, 76 are members of the GOP, while 87 are Democrats.

However, the state executive branch has been just as unpredictable as the national counterpart. Gov. Mel Carnahan is a Democrat, but his predecessor, Ashcroft, now a U.S. Senator, was a Republican. ↗

Variance in views make the

B Y J. L.



Even though the Republican party calls itself the "Grand Old Party," in truth, its rival, the Democratic party is older by 14 years.

Before becoming the Democratic party, members of the group were a part of the Democratic-Republican party, which had held the presidency in a stronghold since the days of Thomas Jefferson. A rechristening of the party at the Democratic-Republican convention of 1840 gave the party the new Democratic party name. It is one of the oldest surviving political parties in the world.

Serving a usually the left, liberal agenda, Democrats are usually more apt to allow varying thoughts and viewpoints within its party, which is why many pundits believe it is often so difficult to elect a Democrat president. The variance in thought among the party often leads to a lack of cohesiveness, which Republicans are usually very quick to capitalize on. In 1988 when Michael Dukakis sought the Democratic nomination, George Bush slaughtered him by labeling him a liberal. It wasn't really the label that hurt Dukakis as much as it was his inability to decide what he wanted to be called. Having Bush call him a liberal, and Dukakis' decision to slide around the label hurt him. Dukakis had no problem being called a liberal, but admitting to it might have alienated a large segment of his moderate Democrat support base. Democrats usually control the southern half of the U.S. and have held a ironclad grip of control over Congress for many years, until recently when the 1994 elections shifted power of both houses of Congress to the Republicans. The middle class

white America is usually Democrat, as well as most of black America.

In earlier times, the Democrats had almost as much trouble identifying themselves. Even though Andrew Jackson was a Democrat, Jackson was considered to be different kind of Democrat than what is now referred to as the Democratic party. James K. Polk would actually be the first Democrat president under the current party philosophy. He was a dark horse candidate who believed in the complete control of the Oregon territory and also in the annexation of Texas. Control of the presidency would flip-flop between the Democrats and Whigs from Polk's reign up to the Civil War. After Lincoln became the first Republican president, that party would gain much momentum when it came to running for the White House.

Between Lincoln's death in 1865, until Franklin D. Roosevelt, a Democrat, took office in 1933, only three president's would call the White House home and also call themselves Democrats. Andrew Johnson, Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson were the Democrat presidents. Johnson only became president after Lincoln was assassinated, and was arguably the most unpopular president in the history of the nation.

Johnson was the only president to ever be impeached by the U.S. House of Representatives. A one vote decision in favor of Johnson in the Senate kept him in office until 1869. Johnson was impeached for removing U.S. Secretary of War Edwin Stanton without notifying the Senate.

Cleveland is most infamous for being the only president to ever hold office, lose the next cycle and then become president again. Due to this unusual circumstance, a ruling was made by the State Department naming Cleveland the 22nd and 24th president of the U.S.

Wilson's infamy comes from World War I. Being the president during this time, Wilson proposed a 14-point peace plan that outraged many in Congress because it looked to make the U.S. subservient to other countries. He suffered a stroke in 1919 and became an invalid only clinging to his executive powers through his wife and doctor. When Wilson left office in 1921, it would be another 12 years before Democrats captured the White House. But when they did, it would be 20 years before they would lose it.

Just two presidents held office in that time, Roosevelt and Harry Truman. Roosevelt came into office in 1933 and died while president in 1945 of a stroke. His 12-year reign of the presidency was the basis for Amendment 22 to the U.S. Constitution. The amendment states no president can be elected to office more than twice.

Roosevelt beat out incumbent Herbert Hoover and brought an end to the five-year depression that swept the nation. He also promised to repeal prohibition in

Democrats what they are

GRiffin

his candidacy. He was elected to four terms in his reign and was also the only president to hold office and be disabled. Roosevelt suffered from polio as a child, which later rendered him a paraplegic.

Roosevelt held the nation firmly in his grasp and was arguably the most powerful leader to ever hold the office of president. One of Roosevelt's most famous endeavors was his "fireside chats" over the radio. These programs became a staple of the American presidency.

Upon his death, his vice president of one year, Harry Truman, became the 33rd president of the U.S., and is still the only president to call Missouri home.

Born in Lamar, Truman began his political career as a judge in Jackson County and then ascended to senator in 1934. After winning another election in 1940, Roosevelt asked him to run with him in 1944. Roosevelt's death in April of 1945 put Truman in the White House for three more years. One of the most famous presidential races of all time was the 1948 race where Truman beat out Thomas Dewey. Dewey looked to be the clear winner early, but late returns thrust Truman back into the White House. One of the most famous pictures is of Truman holding up the first run of a newspaper touting Dewey the winner.

Truman is credited with ending World War II by dropping the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He also lost some support because of the U.S. involvement in Korea. Truman pulled popular Gen. Douglas MacArthur from his command position in Korea after MacArthur apparently would not follow Truman's orders. Truman is also famous for the "Truman Doctrine," which states that the U.S. would do anything in its power to help countries feign off the advances of communist interlopers.

Truman died in 1972 in Kansas City, Mo., but he left a lasting mark on presidential politics. In the 1992 presidential campaign, Truman's ideals were at the center of both party's campaigns.

Both Bush and Bill Clinton referred to themselves as "Truman-esque" and both camps spent several weeks trying to convince the nation that their campaign was more along the lines of Truman's political style.

Since Truman four presidents have been Democrats. The most notable of those four was John F. Kennedy who was assassinated in 1963 after less than three years in office. Kennedy was one of the youngest presidents ever elected, and his time spent in

the White House is often regarded as the least tumultuous times the nation has ever had. However, during Kennedy's era, the world was on fire. Under Kennedy, the nation was the closest it would ever come to going to war with the Soviet Union. The Cuban Missile Crisis brought the U.S. to the verge of nuclear war, only to have cooler heads prevail in the 11th hour when the Soviet Union backed out of Cuba and took their missile bases with them. Kennedy's regime marked a golden time for America, his assassination is often attributed to the end of ignorance in American politics.

Clinton, the current president, is a Democrat. His career started as governor of Arkansas. His main troubles in the election cycle seem to be an inability to ward off controversy and scandal. First a failed land deal in Arkansas, called Whitewater, resulting in huge losses for many investors and huge gains for the Clintons came under scrutiny and led to the political demise of Arkansas' last governor, Guy Tucker, who had to resign from office just last month. Then came the White House travel office fiasco, where the entire department was fired and friends of the Clintons were hired in their place. Related to the travel office debauchery is the most recent scandal, which is the misuse of possibly several hundred FBI files. The files apparently were only ordered on Republicans. The GOP called the file list and "enemies list."

However, for all the trouble Clinton has seen, he has managed to introduce many new programs designed to put more high school graduates into college classrooms, fight off Republican attempts to dismantle his budget and keep the unemployment rate down. Recently, with the help of congressional Democrats, Clinton managed to raise the minimum wage to \$5.15 over the next year.

In Missouri, the Democratic party still holds a tight grasp of statehouse control.

In Jefferson City, both houses are ruled by Democrats and the sitting governor is a Democrat, with a Democrat lieutenant governor, treasurer and secretary of state.

The only major executive office to be in GOP control is the state auditor's office.

Locally, it's very difficult to find a Democrat in charge of anything. Of the four House seats held by Republicans and up for election in November locally, only two Democrats are seeking the seats. The other two seats are being challenged by Republicans.



Women, minorities start Females drawing up party lines

BY DAN WISZKON

Politics is now finding a place for everyone. The once male-dominated field is home to new faces who want to make a difference—women.

Although they have exerted their greatest political influence as volunteers in the community, women are now gaining the experience and support to take great strides in legislative office, especially at the state and local levels. Annetta St. Clair, associate professor of political science, believes the time is right for women candidates to move up and become a source of new leadership.

"More women are running because more women are being elected," she said.

Women who enter politics all tend to have the qualities of high intelligence, strong family values, and an innate drive to debate issues that directly effect female Americans.

Some of these issues that women politicians have helped push to the forefront of political attention include:

- equal opportunity employment
- day care funding
- medical and family leave for pregnant mothers
- national health care
- abortion rights
- elderly women's social security

Dr. Donald Youst, assistant professor of political science, said women usually take a different attitude toward the political process than men.

"Most women get into politics for a particular cause or issue," he said.

"And to have your interests represented, you almost have to be there."

According to Youst, the United States can only benefit from talent, wisdom and energy of its women citizens.

"They bring a broader perspective and different point of view," Youst said.

Ever since Geraldine Ferraro ran for the vice-presidency in 1984, political perception toward women has changed. Ferraro ran with the notion that men and women should share responsibility in family, community, and in government. St. Clair believes the women who run for higher

offices like Congress are under more scrutiny than the ones who vie for local school board or city council.

"Since the late 1800's, women have been widely accepted for offices that deal with education, health, and children," she said. "But women running for higher office have to walk a tight rope. They have to be aggressive and yet portray a nurturing image."

Women reached the first step toward entering politics with the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920.

This amendment, which grants the women the right to vote, was earned from the hard work of suffrage organizations.

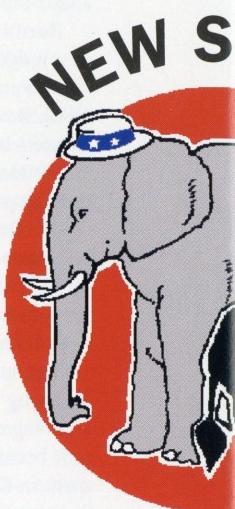
Anita Perez Ferguson, president of the national Women's Political Caucus, said that women wanting to run for office now have people of the same sex to look up to as heroes.

"This is a unique time in our history because women now have role models in every office except president," she said.

Ferguson is convinced that a female candidate for vice president in this year's election will boost everyone's interest in politics.

"It would definitely increase voter turnout," she said. "Whether they vote for or against that ticket remains to be seen, but the interest level will be there."

According to the NWPC president, it is only a matter of time before we'll see a woman in the White House. She estimates that our first female Commander-and-Chief could get voted in as early as the 2016 election.



POLI

NWPC
NATIONAL
WOMEN'S
POLITICAL
CAUCUS

The National Women's Political Caucus is a national organization devoted to helping women get elected into all levels of government. Founded in 1971, the Caucus was designed to call attention to women's role in the political process.

The NWPC provides aspiring women politicians with guidance in areas such as communication skills, fundraising, and

research/planning.

"A real important thing we do is train women to run for their campaign," Anita Perez Ferguson, NWPC president said. "Not many other women organizations do that."

this organization played a big role in making American history when it helped elect our first black woman senator

new political coalitions

ASK ANDRE
BY ANDRE SMITH

With more and more African-Americans taking leadership positions in the political system, the question of there being a future black president becomes very valid. It is difficult for many people to see how a black president could be elected or survive in office. The following questions were the most frequently submitted by Southern students on the topic of African-Americans in office.

How soon do you think a black president will be elected?

Only time can tell when we will see a black U.S. president.

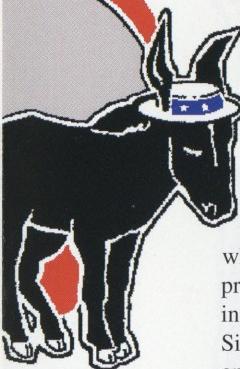
I believe that our country as a whole is not ready for a black president. Such events as the burning of black churches and the O.J. Simpson trial have caused a re-emergence of voiced racism among several races.

Things are much different now than in the 40's, 50's, or 60's, and blacks have done nothing but rise. There are now black city officials, state officials, senators and committeemen. President Clinton has more black staff and cabinet members than any former presidents.

Although one prominent politician has not broken through yet, look for it to happen in the next few elections.

In the next 25-30 years I expect to see a black president elected.

CHOO!



TICS

(Carol Moseley Braun of Illinois) in 1992. It was the first woman's group to offer Braun financial assistance for her campaign.

"NWPC help gives women candidates a boost from what they tell us," Ferguson said. "They found their number of volunteers and supporters growing after receiving our endorsement."

Over 50,000 women participate in Caucus activities each year at its headquarters in Washington, D.C. Many of these women credit the NWPC for encouraging them to run and giving them the tools they need to be successful as mayors, state legislators, city council members, etc. Ferguson is proud of the fact that the NWPC is a bipartisan organi-

zation with hundreds of state and local chapters across the country. She feels that while many women politicians are Democrats right now, there is a need to cater to both sides.

"Women from both sides started this Caucus," Ferguson said. "The number of women Republicans is moving fast and we'll be equally divided soon." ☐

After all, we are generation X and we will be the ones that change America forever.

What will it take for an African-American to get into office?

In order for an African-American to be elected to office several things must happen. The first step is votes. Since blacks were given the right to vote, most have taken advantage of it. Some have not. This can be due to the increase of hopelessness, violence, or just plain laziness. The best way to help do away with some of these things that plague our cities and towns is by voting.

A black president must not be a preacher, but a politician. It would be great to have a sincerely moral president in office, but let's face it. People only want to hear what they want to hear. If an intelligent black man can tell a majority of people in the U.S. what they want to hear, he will have a better chance of being elected.

Last, there must be a significant change in the way we perceive people of another race. Stereotyping is very easy to do, but it is also dangerous. Just because one person is a racist does not mean another person of the same background is. Just because one politician may support a controversial issue does not mean others of his or her background do.

When the citizens of America find the things they have in common with minority candidates, support for those running will begin to rise.

What kind of racial tension

would be caused by the election of a black president?

The election of a black president would be a step toward Dr. Martin Luther King's dream of unity and equality. However, the existence of supremacy groups could be a major set back.

Security would have to be very tight, and he would have to be extremely cautious.

It is realistic that crazy people would still be around and assassination is highly possible. The survival of a black president throughout his entire term would be an even larger step toward racial equality. The assassination of a black president would cause uncontrollable problems that would have more deadly results.

What would a black president do for our country?

I think a black president would first focus on issues that directly affected him in previous years.

If he came from a slum area with a high violence rate, he would develop a plan to curb violence.

If he was raised by a single parent, on welfare or not, he would see to it that no one would have to struggle as a single parent would.

A black president would do just as good a job as any other president, maybe better. It all depends on this person's example, code of ethics, and ability to communicate with the people of the United States. ☐

CANDIDATES FOR NOMINATION
by office and party

Democratic

Edwin W. Howald
Mel Carnahan
Ruth Redel
Nicholas Clement

Roger B. Wilson

James J. Askew
V. Marvalene Pankey
Rebecca McDowell (Bekki) Cook

Bob Holden

Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon

Wilburn L. Wil Dailey
Michael H. Brown
Steven L. Reed
Ruth Bamberger
Doug E. Jones
Jim Cameron

Paul Sprenkle

Annetta St. Clair

Gary Lyster

James H. Willis

Governor

Republican

John M. Swenson
Margaret Kelly
David Andrew Brown
Lester W. (Les) Duggan, Jr.

Lieutenant Governor

Bill Kenney

Secretary of State

John Hancock

Libertarian

J. Mark Oglesby
Martin Lindstedt

Jeanne Bojarski

LaDonna Higgins

State Treasurer

Carl L. Bearden

Attorney General

Mark J. Bredemeier

Representative in Congress, 7th District

Gary Nodler

Roy Blunt

Jacques Tucker

Mike Harman

State Representative, 126th District

Martin (Bubs) Hohulin

State Representative, 127th District

T. Mark Elliott

Steve Hunter

State Representative, 128th District

Gary Burton

Max Myers, Jr.

State Representative, 129th District

Chuck Surface

County Commissioner, Eastern District

Mike Cloud

Gary Coates

Kaare "Cory" Gjeruldsen

Les Turner

Gary E. Mohr

Don Simmons

Gale Knight

Jerry "Us" Dean

County Commissioner, Western District

Anna Ruth Crampton

Charles Brown

Sheriff

W. J. "Bill" Pierce

Gary Dean Miksell

Gene Apel

Mark Sanders

Assessor

Treasurer

Wilma J. "Jeannie" Wells

Public Administrator

Janice Tusinger

Coroner

Robert H. "Rob" Knell, Jr.

Ed Engle

Around

WELCOME TO

Joplin

STOP & STAY A WHILE

Town

Over 100 years ago, there was a ...

Kansas Shootout

BY SHANNON POMMERT

Over 100 years ago, eight people lost their lives in the Dalton Brothers Raid. Those eight people included four citizens and four gang members.

Coffeyville, Kansas (the location of the raid) has since honored the four citizens with a museum. The museum, which is open today, displays many artifacts from the grisly event.

The morning of October 5, 1892 started out as any other. The citizens of Coffeyville moved about the town running errands and conducting business.

Soon enough, six men rode through town heavily armed and disguised.

When the men passed Eighth Street, They turned onto Maple Street and headed into the alley. There they hitched the horses.

Aleck McKenna, a bystander, watched as two of the unknown men entered First National Bank



ALL IN A ROW: The bodies of the four gang members

BATTLE SCENE: Diagram of the gunfight.

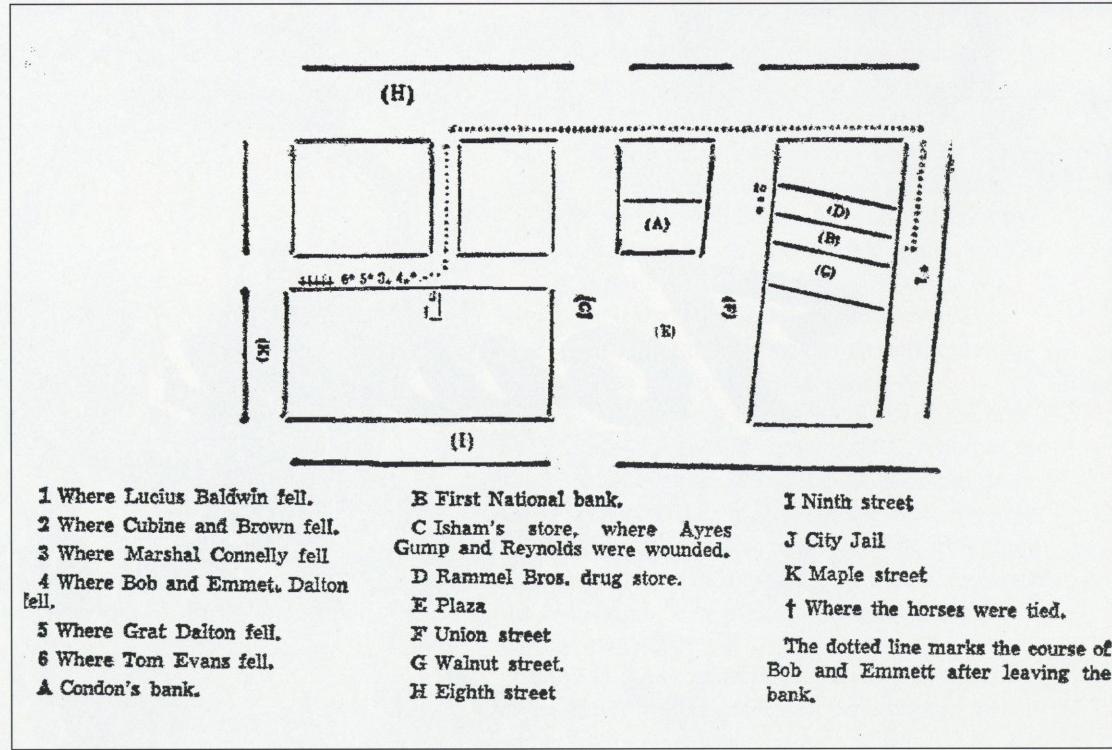


DIAGRAM FROM COFFEYVILLE, KAS. JOURNAL



PHOTO FROM COFFEYVILLE, KAS. JOURNAL

were displayed to residents of Coffeyville late in the morning of October 5, 1892, if they desired to see them.

and pointed a gun at the cashier.

Three others went into Condon & Co.'s bank, where the cashier was alone. A Winchester rifle was soon pointed at the man's head.

Two of the three disguised men went to the back office where a bookkeeper and another cashier were sitting. He pointed his gun and told them to get the money out of the safe. But the cashier lied and said the time lock was set for 9:45. It was only 9:42 a.m. They waited.

Meanwhile, an unaware customer entered the building and became a hostage.

But before the three minutes were up, bullets came through the glass. The robbers retaliated by shooting back. One bullet found its mark as it struck one of the intruders in the arm.

The three men fled from Condon & Co. in the direction of what was soon to become "Death Alley."

At First National Bank, the scene was nearly identical. The two men were about to help themselves to the vault when the sound of gunshots changed their minds. They fled.

At this time Lucius M. Baldwin exited the hardware store. Mistaking the robbers for bank guards, he approached them. He was struck

down by a bullet that entered just below his heart.

George W. Cubine, another victim, was killed by a bullet that entered his back and passed through his heart. Charles J. Brown was shot in the chest and fell just a few feet from Cubine. A man known as Marshall T. Connelly was shot in the back when he entered the alley where the horses were hitched.

Moments later bullets came from every direction in the alley. When the firing finally stopped and the dust settled, three of the robbers were dead and one was injured. The disguises were torn from their faces. Gratton and Bob Dalton, former residents of Coffeyville were dead. The third body belonged to a man named William Powers. The injured outlaw was the youngest brother, Emmett Dalton. Richard L. Broadwell's body was found a half mile away. He tried to escape, but was shot. The sixth man in the gang, Ollie Ogee, escaped unscathed.

After the "excitement" settled, the bodies of the robbers were laid out for all to see. All were buried in Coffeyville's Elmwood Cemetery, except Broadwell, whose body was taken to Hutchinson, Kan. ↗

66 SPEEDWAY

BY DEBORAH SOLOMON

According to Grolier Encyclopedia, Automobile racing first appeared as a sport in 1894, when a Paris newspaper organized a competition for mechanically propelled vehicles.

The 78-mile run between Paris and Rouen was completed by 15 of 21 starting vehicles at an average speed of about 14 mph. A number of races quickly followed, including the first American race, in 1895, between Chicago and Evanston, Ill., at an average speed of 7.5 mph.

Early races were run on open roads lined with spectators, until an accident, on the Madrid-Paris race in 1903, killed 10 people and led to a prohibition of this type of racing in Europe. The most famous of the early American races, the Vanderbilt Cup races, held in Long Island, N.Y., suffered a similar ban in 1911.

The Grand Prix of France, the first competition to take place on a specially constructed circuit, was held at LeMans in 1906. The Indianapolis Motor Raceway held its first race in 1909 on a dirt track. The track was bricked in 1911, when the first running of the Indianapolis 500 race was held on Memorial Day, which has been its annual race day ever since.

Automobile racing has become one of the world's most popular spectator sports. In the United States it is second only to horse racing. The Indy 500, for example, attracts about 300,000 people, the greatest annual attendance at

a sports event in the country.

Stock car races, an American innovation, involve competition among five categories of autos, all of which are modified production passenger vehicles. Thousands of these races are held throughout the country, particularly in the Southern states, under the support of the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR), often on oval dirt tracks. Speeds often exceed 150 mph for some of the major events.

The 66 Speedway race track in Joplin is one of these dirt tracks. The track in its 4th season, is owned by local resident Mike McKee.

"We promote family entertainment," he said. "We encourage kids to get involved in something other than trouble, this is someplace where the whole family can come and enjoy an evening together."

Not only is racing a sport families can watch together it is also one sport that families can be involved in together, such as the famous racing family the Unsers'.

The Unser family has been a steady source of top-ranked drivers. Best known are brothers Bobby and Al, who were top drivers from the early 1960s to the late 1980s. In a conversation with Bobby Unser, he said that racing with family was usually easy.

"With two brothers racing at the same time, with equal talent, good teams, good sponsorship,

"one thing our family is not short on is advice on racing"

**—BOBBY UNSER,
RETIRED RACECAR DRIVER**



PHOTO BY DEBORAH SOLOMON

WORK TIME: Kennell's pit crew changes the transmission after Kel's heat race Saturday, July 20. Kel returned for the modified feature race and finished third.

and both on what you would call the top of the ladder, it made it difficult at times," he said. "We didn't dare have any bumping or do anything that could cause an accident because the press was always looking for anything to create a war between us."

Al and Bobby are second-generation racers. Their brother, Jerry, was killed at the Indy 500 in 1958. They also had an uncle, Joe, who was also killed while racing.

"Growing up racing was all around us, but dad never forced us into driving," said Bobby. "It would have been extremely difficult without my family, we were always very close, mom was one of my best supporters ever."

Al Unser, Jr. has continued the family tradition.

"We all help Al Jr., but he has a good team, so he doesn't need a lot of help from us," said Bobby. "When he started racing, whatever he needed to know, we would help him in any way we could—no one thing our family is not short on is advice on racing."

Al Jr. is the first, second-generation Indy Car champion, earning the trophy in 1990. He won the Indy 500 in 1992 and 1994. Al Unser Sr. won the Indy 500 a record four times (only two other men have won it as many times) in 1970, 1971, 1978, and 1987.

For Bobby, racing was something he always wanted to do.

"I knew when I was growing up that I would drive race cars, I didn't know that I would be a successful driver," he said. "I never dreamed

about driving at Indianapolis, but I knew I would be King of the hill at Pikes Peak, I knew that."

Many local drivers also have family and close friends working with them to prepare for race day.

"Racing is a family sport," McKee said. "They spend hours and hours at home through the week working on the race car, which keeps them together."

For driver Kel Kennell, 35 of Carthage, family is the backbone of his success. Kennells' parents, sister and her husband, his niece and nephew all help him with racing in one form or another.

Kennells' father was a professional drag racer and did some boat racing when Kel was young, so Kel and his sister Lana grew up watching their father race.

"When you grow up with racing, it just stays in the blood," said Lana.

Kel has raced motor cross, three-wheelers, four-wheelers, and jet skis, and got into stock cars about four years ago. He started racing when he was six or seven.

"I guess I started racing cars because as you get older you have to get a little safer," Kel said.

Although his father had raced cars in the past, he could not give his son advice when Kel first started.

"The first night he went out, his first car, he said 'what do I do?' I told him 'when you get to the end you will know,'" said his father Cliff. "I didn't know what to tell him to do, I had never seen one of these modified type cars, our cars were a lot different 30 years ago."



PHOTO BY DEBORAH SOLOMON

PUTTING ON THE FINISHING TOUCH: Kel and his father, Cliff, put the last touches on his car before a race.

Kel has four members in his pit crew; his father, brother-in-law, nephew, and a family friend. His sister and niece help with keeping everything clean, as does his mother. Lana also tapes his races.

"He watches the tapes so if he has any problems with the car, and he is not sure what the problem is when he is driving, he can watch the car and tell what is wrong and what to fix," Lana said.

His father and nephew watch the race and pass messages on to him via a dry erase board.

"Devin is basically the eyes in the back of my head," said Kel.

"I run as kind of a spotter," said Devin Chance, a junior General Business major at Southern. "I let him know what everyone is doing behind him, what the track conditions are and how many laps are left" Grinning he said, "Kel and I have a little system we keep to ourselves, nobody else understands it."

Whether or not the car is damaged during a race at least one night is spent cleaning.

"We spend one night washing everything," said Kel. "That is the downside of dirt tracking."

Usually 30 to 35 hours a week is spent working on the car if there is no damage during the race.

"Our sponsors are tremendous, financially we

"She (mom) and my father are the glue"

—KEL KENNELL,
LOCAL RACECAR
DRIVER

could not do this the way we do, so we keep the car extremely clean," said Cliff. "If the car gets bent up we always have it painted and clean for the next race."

If there is any kind of damage, the family works all week, a few hours a night to prepare the car. With all of this work there may be 10 to 20 people to feed, and that is where Kel's mom Patty comes in.

"What do I do? I feed them, that is a big word" said Patty. "It is hard to tell how many people will be there."

"My mom is a big supporter, she is the main link of this whole thing," said Kel. "She is the moral support. She feeds everybody. She and my father are the glue. I couldn't do this without either one of them. I would not want to."

Cliff and Patty support both of their children in everything they do, they attend most races unless Kel is traveling.

"I don't do road trips, with that they are on their own," said Cliff

Patty agreed, "They film the races on the road and we watch them when they get home."

After all of the years watching racing, Patty said she still gets nervous while the race is in progress.

Laughing, Cliff said, "she gets so nervous I



PHOTO BY DEBORAH SOLOMON

OOPS: Kyle Ganes (under car), Pit Boss Waco Bill (left) and Matt work on Eric's car after an accident during a heat race Saturday, July 13.



PHOTO BY DEBORAH SOLOMON

HE'S THE COMEBACK KID: Eric Ganes, 14G, races in the superstock feature race after a wreck during an earlier race the same evening. His two sons and a friend helped ready the car.

have to tie her down."

Other drivers are not as fortunate as Kel, though some have two or three members of their families working with them.

"My fiance and sister go to the track with me

"Racing is a childhood dream for me"

—ERIC GANES,
LOCAL RACECAR DRIVER

every weekend," said Chad Willis, 32 of Carl Junction. "They don't know much about helping me on the motor, but they do all of my running for me. If I break a belt or need a tool, one of them will get it."

Being a new driver, and having no sponsors, Willis is always working on his car to get out all of the bugs.

"I do all of the work on the car myself, I built the engine over the last eight months. I don't have anyone else in my pit crew on a regular basis," he said. "My fiance and sister help me during the week as well as Saturday at the track."

For some, racing is one way to spend extra time with family members. Eric, Kyle and Matt Ganes, Joplin, work on Erics' car together.

"This is great, it is a lot of time we get to spend together," said Matt. "Before, we never really did anything together. It is a bonding time."

Kyle agreed with his brother.

"This is time I probably wouldn't get any other way," he said.

Eric, 47, of Joplin, became interested in auto racing as a young boy.

"My dad took me to the races when I was 10 or 11, the loudness of the cars real-

ly caught my attention," he said. "All of the cars stayed on the track and I thought, 'this is how you have to drive a car.'"

"Racing is a childhood dream for me. It is the only thing that I remember that really impressed me when I was young, the only thing I really enjoyed and wanted to do," said Eric.

Spending time with his sons is not the only advantage Eric sees in working with them.

"I would rather see them out here than at the bars or getting into trouble," he said.

Both sons would like to drive a car of their own, but not now.

"I'd love to drive but I don't have enough seat time yet," said Matt.

Eric would also like to see his sons race.

"I would like to see them drive later on; right now they are a little unexperienced," he said. "I plan on helping them when they start, I would love to teach them."

Grinning, Eric said, "I would just as soon beat them as I would any of the other boys out here, it would probably be more fun beating my own boys. I'm not through racing yet."



PHOTO BY DEBORAH SOLOMON

EASY DOES IT: Chad Willis takes turn two during a factory stock feature race Saturday, July 13.

Joplin Little Theatre

Presents the

1996-1997 season



Directed by Chet Fritz

Follow the escapades of one Dolly Levi, the best matchmaker in all of 1898 New York, as she sets out to arrange the second Marriage of Horace Vandergelder to none other than herself. Along the way she manages to "meddle" in everyone's affairs and pulls off some of the greatest matchmaking in history, but not without some fun and mayhem and plenty of music and dancing. Hello, Dolly! has been a musical theatre classic for thirty years and includes such songs as BEFORE THE PARADE PASSES BY, IT ONLY TAKES A MOMENT, and of course HELLO DOLLY!

October 1-6, 1996

This witty play deals with a sculptor who, as a result of an automobile accident, is being kept alive by ingenious feats of medical technology. faced with such a prospect, the doctors are determined to keep the patient alive.



Directed by Greg Green

November 20-24, 1996

Tennessee William's American classic comes to the JLT stage for five performances. The play deals with Blanche DuBois, a woman whose life has been undetermined by her romantic illusions to the point at which she rejects the realities of life. The pressure, brought to bear upon by her sister, whom she goes to live with in New Orleans, intensified by the earthy and extremely "normal" young husband of the latter, leads to a tragic revelation of self delusion. Don't miss this gripping and intense drama that has become a favorite among theatre-goers worldwide.

— A —

STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE

Directed by Lola Wade

NOISES OFF

Directed by James Carter

This brilliant comedy follows the trials and tribulations of a British theatre touring company.

Act one is a dress rehearsal for the farce "Nothing On", while act two is a performance of the show only seen from a backstage view, and act three is an elaborate undermining of the show.

This play-within-a-play will introduce you to a collection of hilarious stock characters and situations.

This motley crew of thespians, despite all disasters, both planned and unplanned, desperately try to live by the theatrical motto: the show must go on!

February 4-9, 1997

Whose Life Is It Anyway?

Directed by Dan Weaver

Wittingly, charming, and desperately, the sculptor challenges them to what amounts to duel of differing moralities. Make sure you see this provocative, touching, often funny play that is an overwhelming tribute to life.

April 2-6, 1997

of Matthew and John, the show updates the book of Matthew into rural Georgia. An ensemble cast and a blue-grass band take you through the life of Jesus, from his birth to death to resurrection. The story and music will definitely lift your spirit!

May 27-June 1, 1997

This toe-tappin', handclappin' down home musical will be guaranteed to give every member of the family a knee-slappin' good time. The Cotton Patch Gospel is a blue-grass musical written by the late singer/songwriter Harry Chapin and has been billed as the greatest story ever told! Based on the book The Cotton Patch Version

NOW PLAYING: Joplin Little Theatre

CONTRIBUTED BY PHILIP JONES

Joplin Little Theatre (not Theater) has had a long and rewarding history. In November, 1938, a group who had been active in local amateur theater put on *Three Cornered Moon*, and then with the active assistance of Dorthea Hoover, secured papers of incorporation for Joplin Little Theatre, Inc. In September, 1939, Bruce Quisenberry was elected President, and Hugh Claycomb, Treasurer.

The first production was *Bertha, the Beautiful Typewriter Girl*, October of 1939, directed by Marjorie Hunt, who, after an active career in Hollywood, returned to Joplin. JLT first rented what was called initially 'The Trading Post Theatre' but soon after 'Royal Heights Playhouse' located at 2201 Florida. Some outstanding productions were staged here: *Night Must Fall*, May, 1940; *Pygmalion*, December, 1940; *The Women*, June, 1941. All called for dramatic skill, and all played to capacity audiences.

During this period, the group was joined by Iris Korn, who eventually broke into the big time in Hollywood, and appeared regularly in T.V.'s *Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman*, and other top-rated shows.

After a performance of *Kiss the Girls Goodbye* in June, 1942, JLT closed its doors for two years because of the start of World War II. During that time, however, JLT directors and actors produced a number of shows which were staged in Camp Crowder, then peopled by 25,000



PHOTO BY SHANDY MCBRIDE

NOT THEATER: Joplin Little Theatre has been active since 1938.

men of the new army.

In September, 1944, JLT was renewed with Hugh Claycomb as President and Royal Heights Playhouse was rehabilitated. An outstanding performance of *Arsenic and Old Lace* gave the Theatre a welcome financial boost, but by August, 1945, increased rents forced a move to Market Square Playhouse on the 1400 block of South Main Street.

JLT invested \$1,500 in Victory Bonds with a view to obtaining their own theater, and in November, 1946, purchased an old riding academy building and 20 lots at First and Adams near the tennis courts at Schifferdecker Park. With a generous gift from the late George A. Spiva and a borrowed \$15,000, they rehabilitated the building, added a war-surplus quonset hut for a stagehouse named it 'Park Playhouse' and it has been home to the group ever since.

Park Playhouse started off with *The Skin of Our Teeth*, in July, 1948, and has had at least five productions every year since. In August, 1950, *Miss Calico Comes to Town*, composed and directed by a local talent of Emily Van Fleet, Rowena Harwood, and Bill Lough, were the large musical, and thereafter almost all the outstanding musicals have been performed undauntedly.

John Beal, Bob Cummings and Dennis Weaver, nationally known actors, who were all Joplinites, are honorary members and have acted

in, or been associated with, JLT.

The Theatre has always been self-supporting except for grants from the Missouri Council of the Arts for a few years. In October, 1973, at the suggestion of Betty Hamilton Jones, an informal group of interested women sponsored a benefit performance of *Gypsy* which raised a substantial amount of money and led to the formation of the 'Angel Guild.'

Original co-chairmen were Maridan Kassab and Mary Lynn Cornwell. The Angel Guild has continued to help JLT, and its efforts have provided new seating, new lighting and sound systems and paved parking lot. The Guild has given the Theatre substantial financial assistance, especially in the recent renovation of the building.

In 1982, Rebecca Perry Whitescarver (President 82-83) and Tony Dearing revived the organization, 'Encore,' designed to represent

those engaged in show production and give them an opportunity to contribute to the general well-being of the Theatre. They have sponsored delightful Awards Nights since then in order to reward outstanding shows and performers.

Both Angel Guild and Encore now have permanent representation on the Theatre Board.

In August, 1986, a permanent Resident Secretary, Charlotte Blanchard (President '83) was installed. The resident secretary centralizes Theatre operations in Park Playhouse, carries on all day-to-day business, and assists the Theatre

Board members in the performance of their duties.

In 11/88 Betty Hamilton Jones, (President '64, '70, '71, '73, '88, and '89) and the Theatre Board established an innovative Building Fund for restoring the Theatre. Jerry Connor and John Cragin joined Mrs Jones as original trustees for the Fund. Mr. Cragin acted as Fund-raising Chairman, and by March, 1991, \$410,000 was accumulated and an elegant and up-to-date Theatre had been finished.

William A. Cornwell (President 61) of Joplin and Tulsa designed the new structure. Construction began 1/7/90.

The difficult task of maintaining production through '90 and '91 and supervising the progress of additions and alterations was carried out with outstanding success by Shirley Heater Lonchar (President '73, '90, '91, and '92). Mrs Lonchar initiated the idea of a tiled floor for the lobby to be inscribed with the names of donors at \$1,000 for each tile. Her efforts resulted in more than \$100,000 for the building Fund.

The plan was centered on the old horse barn that has proved such a pleasant auditorium since 1948. Its walls are made of stones from the mines which gave rise to Joplin and contain traces of the minerals lead, zinc, cadmium, and germanium, as well as abundant fossils from some 220 million years ago.

The lobby, with its elegant tile floor, was enlarged to about three times the original size, and added wings provided canteen, boardroom, and office space. The quonset was removed; the stage area enlarged to the east and west, and a second story added to make room for modern handling equipment to enable any kind of stage effects. The main structure was re-roofed; new seats were added to the auditorium and a modern light and sound booth was added. A gallery from stage to lobby remains to be built.

The principle source of support for Joplin Little Theatre has always been and still is, the people of Joplin and the Four-state Area. Little outside help has been asked for or obtained. More than 80 percent of the recent new building costs were contributed by citizens of Joplin, Webb City, Carthage, and the immediate vicinity. No state or Federal funds are used, and we hope with confidence will not be required.

Joplin is proud that JLT is one of the very few little Theaters which have survived more than 50 years, and has produced, vigorously and continually, good entertainment. ↗

Some outstanding productions were:

Night Must Fall, May 1940

Pygmalion, December 1940

The Women, June 1941

Bus Stop, February 1957

Inherit the Wind, March 1961

Oklahoma, October 1963

Showboat, October 1964

My Fair Lady, October 1965,

September 1983

Night of the Iguana, April 1967

Harvey, March 1968

The Gondoliers, February 1969

The Lion in Winter, March 1971

Plaza Suite, March 1973

The King and I, October 1974

The Music Man, October 1979

Summer and Smoke,

January 1981

Fiddler on the Roof,

September 1982

Mass Appeal, November 1984

South Pacific, September 1984

Little Foxes, February 1987

You Can't Take it With You,

March 1988

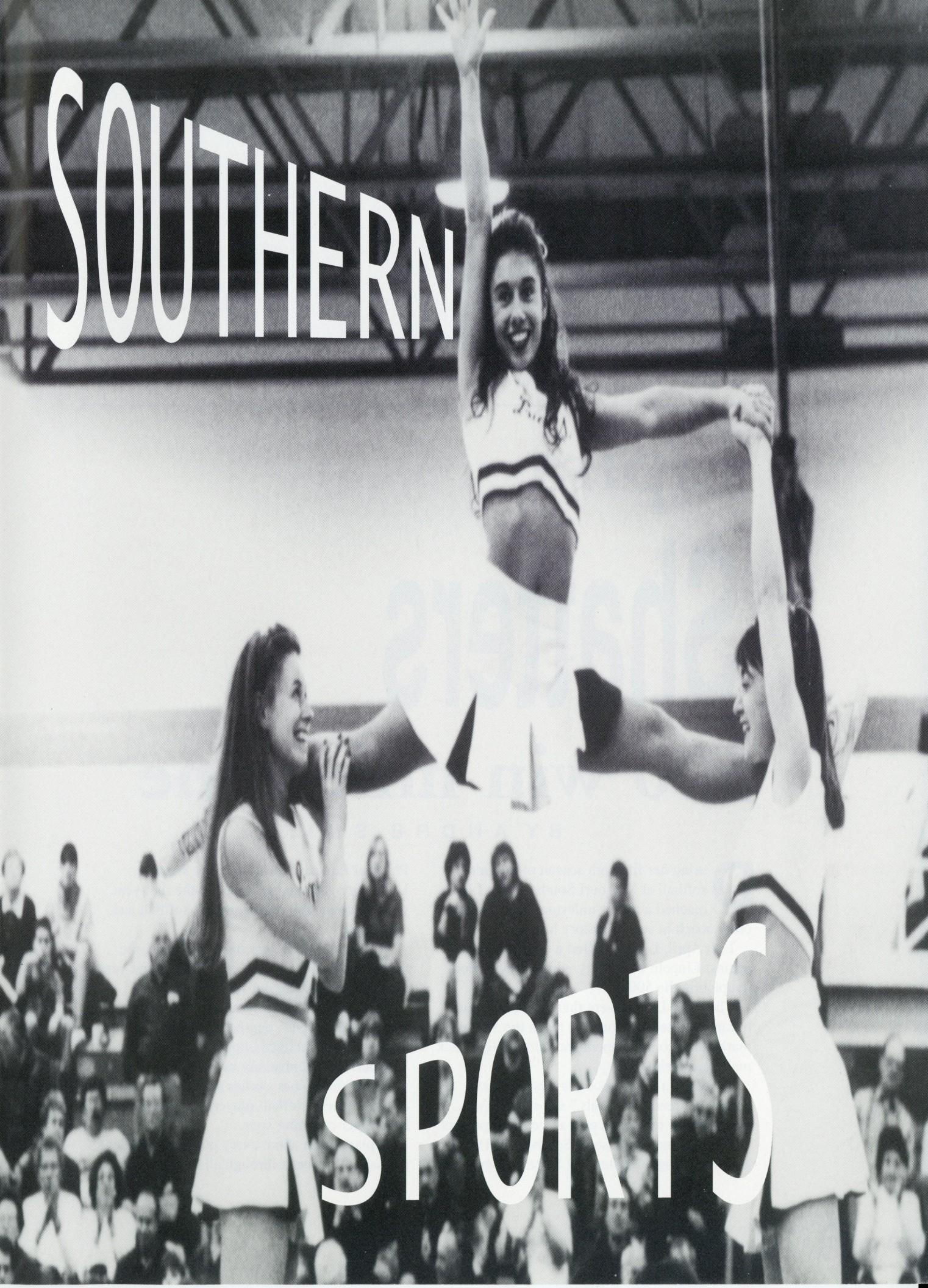
Evita, October 1988

Steel Magnolias, November 1989

West Side Story,

September 1992

SOUTHERN



SPORTS



PHOTO BY DEBORAH SOLOMON

THIRD'S EYE VIEW: Coach Pat Lipira gives a player advice from the third base coaches box.

Lipira Shatters 500 win milestone

BY ANDRE SMITH

During her fifteenth season of coaching softball at Missouri Southern, Pat Lipira reached a career milestone that only one other coach in school history has met.

Last April, Lipira entered a double header against Lincoln University with 499 wins contemplating the 500th.

The Lady Lions swept that day, and Lipira became the second coach to reach the 500 win mark, an accomplishment she said brought back many memories.

"I've had a lot of good players who have helped me reach my goals," she said. "It's a good time to reflect on past and current players."

Lipira came to Missouri Southern in 1982 after receiving a Master's of Science degree in

Physical Education from Kansas State University. Among her duties in the first year were teaching and coaching both softball and volleyball.

"I started here at a pretty young age," she said. "Some of the girls I coached my first year thought I was trying out for the team."

Previous to Kansas State, she received her Bachelor of Science degree in Physical Education and Mathematics from Northwest Missouri State University in 1978.

In addition to her studies at NWMSU she was also a versatile softball player, which she said helped her coaching style.

"I played just about every position in college," she said. "I've been through all the practices, so

I know what a practice for each person on my team should be like."

Throughout her 15 seasons at Southern, she and her players have won the MIAA Championship three times, the Central Region Championship twice, and the National Championship in 1992.

She has also completed her Doctor of Education degree in Kinesiology from the University of Arkansas.

A four time MIAA Coach of the Year, two time Central Region Coach of the Year, and four time District 16 Coach of the Year (NAIA), Lipira is frequently asked why she does not

into the Joplin school district last year, Lipira's summer camp was packed with young softball players who really wanted to learn the game.

"There has been a tremendous boost in the interest of softball in this area," she said. "Most of the girls that came to the camp wanted to learn pitching, which will result in quality players in the future."

Lipira admitted that most of her recruiting is done in Oklahoma, but also added that local interest will allow her to pick up more local players.

One thing Lipira teaches her college players is that softball can be a reflection of life. In addi-

"...prepare good physical educators not just eat, drink, live, and die softball"

—Pat Lipira, Head softball coach

apply for a Division I job.

"I have a passion for teaching and coaching," she said. "If I went to Division I, I would only be able to coach softball. I also want to be able to prepare good physical educators. Not just eat, drink, live, and die softball."

Her best opportunities to teach and coach are on the field with her Southern team and at her Summer Camp. With the introduction of softball

tion to all other aspects of softball she teaches her players to become better people through their examples.

"It is really rewarding when faculty members come up to me and tell me they enjoy having my players in their class, or when an umpire tells me he likes calling our games," she said. "Because of the way we handle wins and losses we have created a positive reputation for our program." ↗



PHOTO BY JOHN SMITH

SEASONS GREETINGS: Coach Lipira says goodbye to seniors at the last home game of the season.

GOLF

BY ANDRE SMITH

Experience and leadership will play a big role in the success of the golf team this season. They return one All-Conference player, several veterans, and will bring in a host of transfers and first year players.

Last season they placed second in the conference tournament, had one first place finish, and three second place finishes.

Kevin Walker, Chris Mitchell, and Eric Bartelsneyer, seniors, along with Jason Mickey and Todd Pefferman, juniors, will provide great skill and leadership.

Walker, an All-Conference pick, from Monett, Mo placed second in both the Drury Invitational and a tournament at Missouri Western. Teammate Jason Mickey placed first at the conference tournament, earning him a

medal, and also placed third in a tournament at Central Missouri.

In addition to these players, Dustin Lee, a junior college transfer from Neosho will add experience.

"Lee has played in the Junior College National Tournament for the past two years," said coach Larry Clay. "We look for him to come right in and do good things."

Red shirt freshman Chad Smith of Seneca, and true freshman Travis Vandegriff will contribute to the team's success as well.

"We have a lot of good golfers returning," said Clay. "I think we will have a very successful season." □



SOCcer

BY JOHN SMITH

After another strong MIAA finish, the Lions' soccer team looks forward to the coming season.

Following his first year as head coach at Missouri Southern, Jim Cook was very happy to see that he was only losing three starters. The team will return 17 players from last season.

Included are sophomore Matt Cernal and senior Ryan Hunt, both of which were second team All-Conference players last year. Thirteen new players will join those returning in vying

for a bid at the conference championship.

Their 11-6-1 record earned them a third place finish in the conference.

"We have a lot of potential for next season," said Cook. "How we handle that potential will be the key to our success." □



TENNIS

BY ANDRE SMITH

After finishing seventh in the conference last season, the Lady Lions plan for a much stronger finish this year.

Returning will be senior Holly McKnight and sophomores Valerie Butler and Heather Andrews. Four newcomers will join the Lady Lions this season. Heather Needham, from Springfield, Mo and Allison Finley from Parsons, Kan. will join the squad as true freshmen. Jami Lakin will be joining the team as a

sophomore transferring from Labette County Community College. The fourth newcomer is Muffy Headley. She is a sophomore academically, but will be playing her first season as a collegiate athlete. □



CROSS COUNTRY

BY JOHN SMITH

After one of the best seasons in Missouri Southern history, Lady Lions' cross country looks to be back stronger than ever.

Last season the women's cross country team placed fourth in their conference and for only the second time in Southern history, the lady lions went to regional competition where they placed seventh out of a field of thirty.

Contributing to their success was Sonia Blacketer, the highest ranked freshman in the conference.

Blacketer, now a sophomore, was the number two runner last year. Not far behind was Amanda Harrison, the third runner on the team. Neither Blacketer or Harrison had ever run cross country in high school.

After taking the summer off to heal from a late spring injury junior Chris Heinecke will round out the group of returning runners.

New to the team this season are Karla Pudenz, Jill Becker, Jessica Zeitler, Emily Petty, and Shelly Halsne. Pudenz a junior transfer from Highland Community College ranked twenty-fourth in the Junior College Nationals. Becker, Zeitler, Petty and Halsne are all incoming freshman that show a lot of promise.



"I was really pleased last season, we showed a lot of improvement," coach Pat Vavra said. "We have a lot of new faces this season. If they make the transition as well as last year's team did we should be very competitive and even a serious contender in our conference."

The men's cross country team looks to be in the thick of things as well with four veteran runners. Coach Tom Rutledge, the men's coach, said "I don't feel that this will be a rebuilding year. We have a lot of very competitive athlete's returning."

The returners are John Wilks, Jim Lowery, Josh Rogers and Dusty Franks.

Wilks went to the cross country nationals and the indoor nationals.

The lions will also have five newcomers to the MIAA and one transfer. The newcomers are Scott Anglin, Jack Halsey, Brian Hill, Jay Kocks, and Jake Wells.

Anglin, Kocks, and Wells are from Rogers, Ark., Halsey, from Tulsa, Okla.. and Hill, from Neosho.

The only transfer next year is a junior Jeff McCool from Concordia, Kan.

Last season the Lions finished sixth in their conference. ☐

VOLLEYBALL

BY ANDRE SMITH

Debbie Traywick and the Lady Lions volleyball team look to make a mark this season as they return five seniors, three All-Conference players, and bring in several top freshman. Last season the Lady Lions finished third in the conference and fifth in the region with a 27-7 record.

Returning to the team this season will be second team GTE academic All-American Neeley Burkhart and All-Conference pick Jenny Easter, seniors, along with first team All-Region and

All-Conference pick Stephanie Gockley, and All-Conference pick Kristen Harris, juniors.

Newcomers include versatile freshman Marideth Hyde, an All-State selection from Crane, Mo., and Jeana Gockley, a setter from Houston, Mo.

"I'm looking forward to this season," said Traywick. "We will have a lot of quality players on the team next year, and we should have a very successful season." ☐



In Like A Lion

BY ANDRE SMITH

With 45 wins and 11 losses last season, the Lady Lions softball team ranked among the top 5 teams in the nation for most of the year. Their record earned them a visit to the conference, regional, and national playoffs.

In the conference tournament the Lady Lions



PHOTO BY DEBORAH SOLOMON

LET US PRAY: The Lady Lions get psyched before a home conference game.

they lost, coach Pat Lipira was pleased that with the comeback.

"We dropped one early which hurt us," she said. "I like the way we fought back to make it

to the finals."

In the regional tournament, the Lady Lions dropped two very close ball games, but took third in the tournament. Lipira said the close scores of both games they lost showed that her team belonged there.

"We lost two games by one run," she said. "It was a disappointing finish, but the way we played showed we should've been there."

The Lady Lions placed 11 players on the All-Conference team, four on the All-Region team, and one on the All-American team.

Next season the Lady Lions return most of those players and bring in one of the biggest freshman classes ever. Freshman of the Year Pam Brewer returns to the middle infield which was one of the more heavily recruited positions by coach Lipira.

"We have good infield players coming back," she said. "We will also have some exceptional freshman infielders."

She added that she looks forward to starting practice early to familiarize newcomers with their teammates.

"I feel really confident about next season," she said. "We will scrimmage some teams during fall so that the girls can get used to playing together."

▲

TOP SOFTBALL PLAYERS OF 1996

All-American

Third Team

Ginger Daniels Catcher

All-Region

First Team

Holly Trantham Pitcher

Ginger Daniels Catcher

Second Team

Jennifer Jimerson Second Base

Shari Heider Third Base

All-Conference

First Team

Ginger Daniels Catcher Co-MVP

Melissa Grider Designated Player

Holly Trantham Pitcher

Jennifer Jimerson Second Base

Second Team

Freshman of the Year

Pam Brewer Short stop

Shari Heider Third Base

Misty Deaton Outfield

Julie Finley Outfield

Honorable Mention

Jane Roberts Pitcher

Amber Peterson First Base

Kim Wilson Outfield

Academic GTE All-American

Ginger Daniels Catcher

Amber Peterson First Base

Final 45-11

Regional/National Tournament Appearance

Lions Football 1996

BY ANDRE SMITH

Despite the loss of several key players, the football Lions enter the 1996 season with 14 returning starters and a new offensive look. When the Lions take the field this year, they will maximize their speed by running a veer(option offense.

"I think a veer offense will be a good change," said offensive coordinator Rob Green. "It fits our personality and the players that we are able to recruit."

The Lions look to present a balanced attack by both running and passing the ball, something their talent will allow them to do.

Sophomore quarterback Brad Cornelser, who rushed for 457 yards and passed for 1169, was the rated fifth in the conference last season. His quickness makes him a running threat, but his strong arm makes him more dangerous.

The Lions also return perhaps the best receiving tandem in the conference as well. Senior James Thrash, a former 100 meter champion, serves as the Lion's big play threat. He returns to the team after suffering an early season injury in 1995.

"James is the fastest player in the conference," said head coach Jon Lantz. "He will make

a lot of big catches."

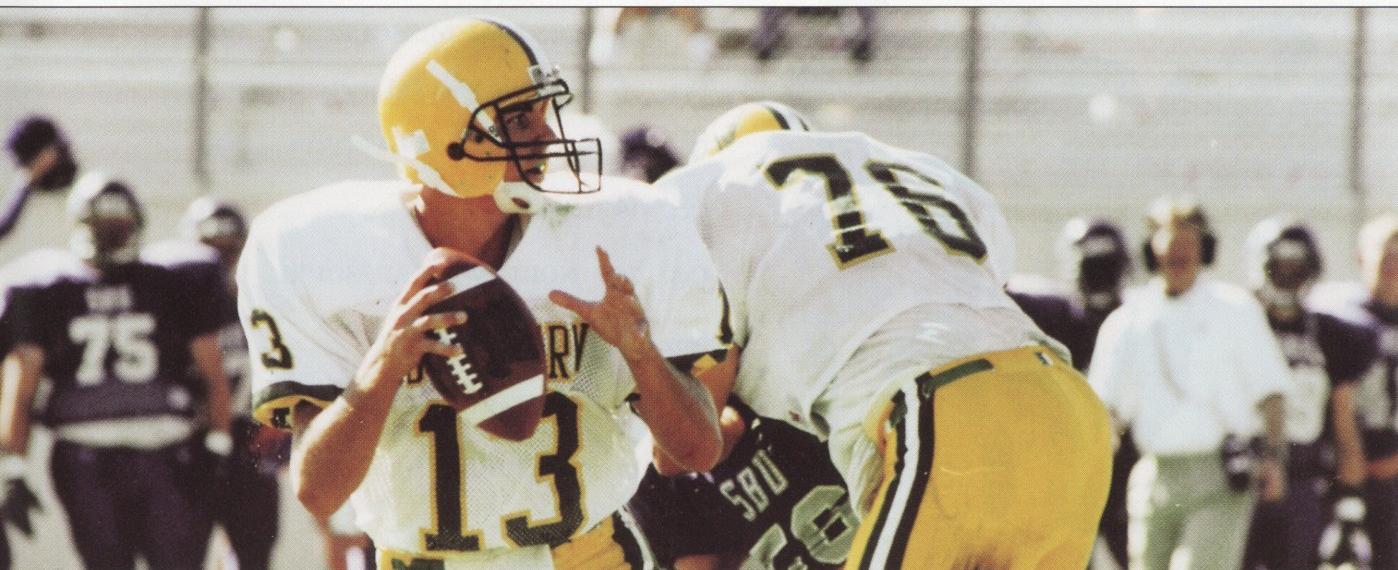
In addition to Thrash are junior Sir Avington and sophomore Carnell Matthews. Avington had nine catches for 238 yards and two touchdowns, Matthews had seven catches for 192 yards and one touchdown.

Moving from cornerback to running back will be honorable mention All-Conference player Justin Taylor. Taylor, a junior from Miller, Mo. has played many positions including tailback as a freshman. In addition to playing defense, he also returned kicks last season. He brought back 18 punts for 138 yards and gained 326 yards on kickoff returns.

The Lion's offensive line returns two starters and adds senior Joe Streich who will return to the strong guard position after moving to defense last season. Anchoring the line will be 6-2, 295 pound Harry Hodge, who was an honorable mention All-Conference pick last year, and senior guard, 270 pound Matt Lock.

Filling the tackle spot will be sophomore Andy Saltink, who coaches said had a terrific spring.

"Andy Saltink really matured and stepped up this spring," said Lantz. "He's a tough kid and



COURTESY OF SPORTS INFORMATION

PLAYING THE WAITING GAME: Sophomore quarterback Brad Cornelser looks for an open receiver.

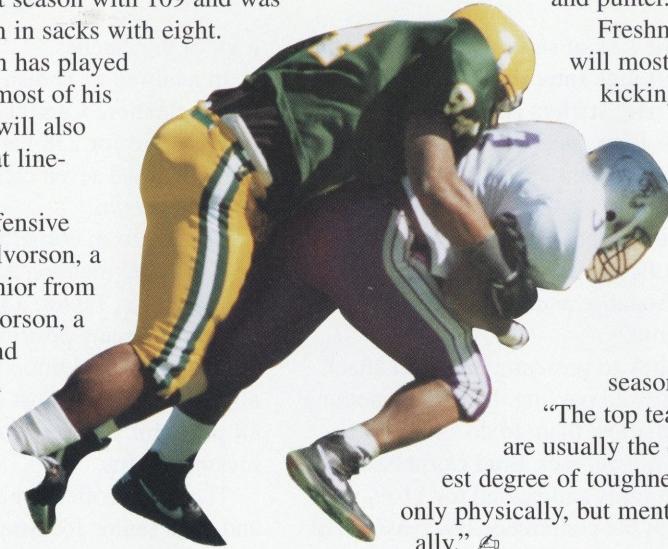
he'll be a good player for us."

Southern will field a defense of seven returning starters including the Defensive Player of the Year in 1995, Richard Jordan.

Jordan, a senior from Vian, Okla., is a pre-season College Football Yearbook and Sporting News All-American. He was second on the team in tackles last season with 109 and was second on the team in sacks with eight.

Although Jordan has played defensive end for most of his college career, he will also be spending time at linebacker.

Another key defensive player is Steve Halvorson, a 6-5, 267 pound senior from Marengo, Ill. Halvorson, a four year starter and honorable mention All-Conference pick, had 56 tackles, a sack, and two fumble recoveries last season.



Second team All-Conference free safety Rob Townsend anchors a secondary that had eight interceptions last season. Townsend's four interceptions tied him with two other players for the fourth most in the conference.

One of the main concerns for the Lions this year will be the loss of their kicker and punter.

Freshmen or sophomores will most likely fill the kicking spots.

Lantz said in order to be more successful, he will stress work ethic, good attitude, and toughness this season.

"The top teams in the league are usually the ones with the highest degree of toughness," he said. "Not only physically, but mentally and emotionally." ☐

The Schedule...



Sept. 14	Northeastern State^	7:00
Sept. 21	Emporia State.....	1:30
Sept. 28	CENTRAL MISSOURI.....	7:00
Oct. 5	Univ. of Missouri-Rolla.....	1:30
Oct. 12	SOUTHWEST BAPTIST*....	2:30
Oct. 19	Pittsburg State.....	7:00
Oct. 26	NORTHWEST MISSOURI... ..	7:00
Nov. 2	Truman State.....	1:00
Nov. 9	MISSOURI WESTERN.....	1:30
Nov. 16	WASHBURN U.....	1:30

*Homecoming

^Non-league game

HOME GAMES IN CAPS

Missouri Southern State College Alumni Association



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